

INSPIRATION IN MODERN ARCHITECTURAL ART.

By Professor BERESFORD PITE [*P.*].

ONE of the first considerations which may present themselves, and possibly an only one, is whether there is any element present in modern architecture which can properly be described as partaking of the nature of inspiration. Some such spirit should be there, without doubt, to steer the fair craft of building; for if the pilot is either dropped or ignored, wreck, ruin, rock, quicksand, will wait on the guidance of a mutinous crew (perhaps the handicrafts), or upon the mercy of an imperious or intoxicated skipper (perchance a policy, a critic, or sculpture), if perchance her inflammable commercial cargo does not first blow her to perdition. For inspiration is needed to guide in difficulty and complexity—sane, regulated, sure direction to a perceived and therefore certain anchorage.

But architecture may supply such pilotage to the building craft, and yet be dull; and is any inspiration, properly so called in our case, dull? Or, if otherwise, is its note true, solemnly so, procuring a fundamental harmony for the whole gamut of the decorative arts which awaken into existence with its movement?

It is unfortunately the case that an enthusiast may be so inspired with zeal for his own ideal—itself perhaps a true inspiration in our present sense—that he denies with earnestness the inspiration of all, or nearly all other—all except that of his own choice. How vigorously was not inspiration refused but a short time since to all Georgian architectural art, while admitted for that of Reynolds and Gainsborough! How loth, too, some of us are now to admit inspiration in the architecture of the Regency and early Victorian era, while claiming it with enlightened patriotism for Turner and Constable! After all, was the Gothic revival an inspiration at all? And is not Queen Anne an absurd and depraved recalling of an ignorant and coarsening treatment of refined Italian Renaissance? And is anything an inspiration really that is not a revelation? For have we not *l'art nouveau*, perhaps less rampant than in her first skittish youth, but still inspiring bubbles of exuberant vitality in roughest and copper?

Can a set tradition as Georgian be an inspiration? If not, is an antiquarian enthusiasm like the Gothic revival one? Is a picturesque mania like Queen Anne's; or must we accept an untraditional, non-antiquarian, bald, modern craze alone as the outbreaking of true architectural art?

Artistic inspiration probably has had little to do with the spring, course, or determination of one or other of the well-marked streams of feeling which have flowed through the architectural world during the past century. An analysis, neither subtle nor acute, will show that the course has been settled for each period by well-understood and mainly external causes and motives, interesting, important, and perhaps almost accidental in their incidence; but which cannot well be identified with inspiration. The architect has been compelled by the atmosphere which he breathed and by the fashion which swayed all around him, and may, by continued and applied study, have caught the aspect of a past phase to the very reproducing of its externals with fidelity, and even with the aroma of antiquity; but this is scarcely the inspiration which suggests, directs, and creates.

But was the Renaissance an inspiration? In itself as a world movement, awakening insight and affection for freedom of thought for literature and for historic art, it is too vast and general to allow the use of the term; but with and since its advent new vistas of suggestiveness have opened to architectural minds, like Brunelleschi's and Michael Angelo's, which have issued in undoubtedly inspiring buildings and art.

To the men of the Early Renaissance who were at the exhausted end of the epoch of the mediæval guilds, the liberty to see and to discover, in order to use, other material than that within the limitations of tradition, for the goldsmith to turn building ornament; for the sculptor to draw mouldings, pediments, domes, and to wrestle as an architect with their construction; for the antiquary to explore and wonder, and then to endeavour to build again in restoration—all this liberty, this new life in a strange sphere, was an inspiration, doubtless, in a certain sense. Just according to the whole-hearted thoroughness with which the craftsmen, set free from their crafts, built out the reaction from their previous limitations and ideals his work was inspired, that is, contrasted vigorously, freshly, and fairly with what had been and was around.

And ever since the Renaissance—though that of the Middle Ages was not the first Renaissance that the world had seen—the same sources in the historical mines of a past expression of building art have been the pits in which subterranean inspiration has been inhaled. We creep to the shrine to-day, and even try Mycenaean odours with which to move the oracle; and the more incoherent and forceful her screams, the more wonderfully inspired must the performance be. The procession backward—though the phrase is absurd it seems to describe the movement of artistic progress described by the word Renaissance—repeats itself, and in default of recreating originals, as if there ever were such, we recreate the reproductions and revive the Renaissance masters. What inspirations would not result if the sketch-books of the masters were published by enterprising and cheap architectural journals!

Are all our inspirations, then, but re-reflections of the past? Ghosts of the departed and inspirations seem akin. Is inspiration brewed in the tomb of decayed ages only, and not produced by that which to us at least and only is the ever-living present?

This is the brief question which it will be profitable to us to consider.

Modern architects—and the two words seem sufficient to define what we need—can only translate into building fact the present-day requirements of their clients; they exist for and upon the answer to a demand for useful and suitable buildings, made by the generation of workers, resters, and worshippers which walks in these early days of the twentieth century. Primarily, modern designs are inspired by these factors, and the most earnest and natural sympathy with their clients should be the first obvious plane of inspiration to which the architect aspires.

Beneath this, lying deep within the architect—somewhere, sown by teacher, whether personal or not—is a growing vitalising plant of sympathy with the architectural aspect of all

such work and effort in the past, a unison of thought, in similarity of circumstances, with those who employed proportions that have acquired the convention of use and beauty, and forms that are reminiscent of the sentiment of locality and past use and origin. This growth of artistic life—for we can call it such—seizes colours and infects the first necessary sympathy for the work in hand, and, so far as they unite, produces a sense of harmony, both in fact and sentiment, which echoes past in the present, and present in the past. The new is inspired with a consecrated sentiment of the surviving culture of the world's best, and the past continues in the present, inspiring with refinement and knowledge the ever-varying progressive modernism of life into modesty and sincerity.

The source of this inspiration for the architect is the persistent, unremitting study of the thought that underlies all building work. Study not of past forms only, or of constructional methods alone, though under all the variety of use in materials and handicraft the fundamental laws of gravity hold fast and do not change, but the study of the mental exercise, equipment of mind, environment, and purpose which always has been the process of design. This may be summed up mainly as the study of the reason *why*, so that in his own modern work may be also evident the clear reason of what and why his *hand was* pleased to do. So the modern architect stands revealed in his design as one who has learnt to see clearly, and express simply, his thought in direct building, thus inspiring it with himself.

For such an inspirational source an empty self is no good; a vain falling-back upon mannerisms, cranks, and oddities is open folly. A full man is no fool, and fulness of knowledge in practical architecture is completeness of sympathy with both past and present requirement, purpose, and pleasure in building.

Inspiration waits upon insight. Insight in such a visual art as architecture is attainable to all who will forego blind self-complacency, and earnestly and unremittingly labour to know, that they may make known, the fulness of sympathy which through constructed form makes building instinct with character. This is inspiration, or some part of it.

AMIENS CATHEDRAL AND MR. GOODYEAR'S "REFINEMENTS."

A REJOINDER.*

By JOHN BILSON [F.], F.S.A.

MY rejoinder in reply to Mr. Goodyear will be comparatively short. My Paper† and Mr. Goodyear's Reply‡ are before our readers, and I am quite content that those who are interested in the subject should form their own conclusions on the main question in dispute, and also on the quite unimportant question of the relative merits of our respective methods of discussion. A few additional remarks from me, however, seem to be called for.

It is scarcely necessary for me to point out that my criticism was not in the least intended to cover everything that Mr. Goodyear has ever written. Its object was to inquire whether certain irregularities in mediæval buildings are intentionally designed "refinements," as Mr. Goodyear believes them to be, or whether they are really accidental or at least undesigned results, and to answer the question as far as possible by testing Mr. Goodyear's theories in the case of one typical building, the acknowledged masterpiece of Gothic art. For the purpose of such an inquiry it was in my opinion unnecessary, and it was certainly not my intention, to discuss anything that he had written which was not immediately connected with this particular subject.

For instance, I have expressed no opinion whatever with regard to perspective illusions in Italian churches. As to oblique plans and plans with deflected axes—which Mr. Goodyear says "are to be distinguished in character, though not perhaps in principle"—§—my reason for discussing irregular plans at all was that the tendency of Mr. Goodyear's teaching is to suggest that studied irregularity was part of the system of mediæval builders. He writes: "That these methods were 'refinements' || in the estimation of these [mediæval] builders may well be doubted. It is more likely that they were regarded as the necessary conditions to the creation of a work of art in architecture." ¶ The fact that there are no obliquities or deflections in the plan of Amiens proves at any rate that these were not considered by the designers of

that consummate masterpiece as necessary conditions of their work. Even if I had expressed opinions on irregular plans at variance with the passages from the works of MM. Choisy and Enlart to which Mr. Goodyear refers, that would certainly not justify his remark that I have ventured "to publicly insult" my French colleagues.* It would have been more to the point if Mr. Goodyear had given us the opinions of MM. Choisy and Enlart on the causes of the deflections at Amiens.†

I was quite aware that Mr. Goodyear had attempted to show that what he calls "vertical curves" must be connected with the classical entasis and its well-known survival in Romanesque times,‡ to which M. Enlart refers in the passage quoted from his *Manuel* by Mr. Goodyear. But because I did not mention this passage, Mr. Goodyear is kind enough to suggest that I must be either ignorant or deficient in honour. The reason, of course, was that I see no analogy between a column of which the whole circumference diminishes and a group of shafts (like those of the nave and crossing at Amiens) which do not diminish at all, but lean bodily with the wall to which they are attached. If, too, the "lean" can, as I believe, be proved to be accidental, and not intentionally designed, the suggested connection with the entasis vanishes altogether.

Before dealing with the comparatively small part of his Reply which Mr. Goodyear devotes to Amiens, it may be well to recall what he had previously written on the deflections there.

In 1904 Mr. Goodyear named the cathedral of Amiens among the most conspicuous cases of widening which he had so far observed in France.§ In three publications || he devoted to Amiens some twenty pages of text, duplicating each other to some extent. One of these is a description of

* My colleagues of the *Société française d'archéologie*, at any rate, so far from appearing to be "insulted," took the trouble to make a translation of my criticism for publication in the *Bulletin Monumental*, lxxi. 32.

† The extract from M. Choisy's letter on Reims cathedral, which Mr. Goodyear mentions (p. 48), is significantly non-committal as to the causes of the deflections.

‡ Noticed, for instance, in A. de Caumont, *Abécédaire d'archéologie: Architecture religieuse* (p. 197 of 5th edit.), and in Viollet-le-Duc, *Dictionnaire*, iii. 494.

§ *Architectural Record*, xvi. 441.

|| *Memoirs*, p. 26; *Architectural Record*, xvi. 447; *Edinburgh Catalogue*, p. 119.

* The editor of the JOURNAL kindly sent me an advance-proof of Mr. Goodyear's Reply, and a chance visit to France enabled me to revisit Amiens after reading this proof.

† R.I.B.A. JOURNAL, 3rd Series, XIII. 397.

‡ *Ibid.* xv. 17.

§ *Edinburgh Catalogue*, p. 26.

|| The inverted commas are Mr. Goodyear's.

¶ *Edinburgh Catalogue*, p. viii.

twenty photographs illustrating the deflections at Amiens.*

In 1905 Mr. Goodyear wrote: "The total divergence at Amiens has been plumbed, and is about 2.80 (feet), or 34 inches, throughout the nave and choir."† He explains that this plumb measurement "was taken through an opening in the vaulting near the south-west pier at the crossing,"‡ The same measurement of the divergence of the western piers of the crossing was given in his two publications of 1904.§ In one of these he wrote: [The divergences] "at Amiens appear to be uniform and parallel through the choir and nave, with the exception that the great piers at the entrance next the organ gallery do not diverge, and that those next them diverge less than the rest."||

I challenged the accuracy of Mr. Goodyear's estimate of the divergence of the western piers of the crossing on the strength of a drawing preserved in the office of the Cathedral works, and signed by M. Massenot, who was *architecte-inspecteur des travaux de la cathédrale* under Viollet-le-Duc from about 1860 onward. According to this drawing the greatest divergence, on the northern face of the south-east crossing pier, is 5 inches, and Mr. Goodyear now admits this to be correct. The drawing shows the divergence of the northern face of the south-west crossing pier to be about 3½ inches; Mr. Goodyear now makes this 5 inches. The drawing shows the lower part of the south-east crossing pier (northern face) as vertical; Mr. Goodyear states that it bulges to the extent of 3 inches. I agree that there certainly is a bulge on this face.¶ Mr. Goodyear comments severely on the inaccuracy of this drawing,** but the omission of the bulge on the south-east pier and the difference of 1½ inches in the divergence of the south-west pier are the only points in which his latest observations differ from it. The net result is that Mr. Goodyear, having previously stated that he

had plumbed the divergence at the crossing as 34 inches—or rather 29 inches, excluding the bulges—now admits that it is really only 10 inches (5 inches on each side), or about one-third of his previous estimate.*

Mr. Goodyear gives an explanation of his mistake, which I do not profess to understand, in view of his previously published statements. He is much more concerned about my shortcomings, which perhaps is only natural. One sentence which he has written in this connection well illustrates his method of conducting a discussion. He says (p. 43): "For the student of Mr. Bilson's criticism I cannot offer a more convincing proof of his delinquencies as an observer than the extraordinary oversight which led him to publish as reliable documents the drawings of the southern crossing piers which make such an imposing appearance in his Paper." Mr. Goodyear can offer no more convincing proof of my delinquencies than my acceptance of an official drawing in which (according to his own figures) he has discovered two errors, of 3 inches and 1½ inches respectively, although the publication of this drawing has resulted in his own admission that his first "plumbing" of the divergence as 29 inches must be reduced to 10 inches!

Mr. Goodyear remarks on my "total neglect of the nave as regards attested and accurate observations" (p. 40). My object, however, was not to put forward a set of rival observations, but to enquire how far Mr. Goodyear's own observations justified his theories. Beyond the plumbings in the triforium passage which he published in the *Edinburgh Catalogue* (p. 123), Mr. Goodyear's observations on the nave were almost altogether based on his grossly over-estimated figures of the divergence at the crossing. Of the nave I wrote: "It is probable† that some movements corresponding with those of the crossing piers have taken place in the nave, caused by the thrust of the aisle vaults inward and by the thrust of the high vault outward, but the divergences are so small that they are not appreciable to the eye"—so far this is perfectly true—"and, whatever may be their precise extent, they are certainly not greater, and most probably are much less, than those of the crossing piers" (p. 415). Mr. Goodyear's latest observations, which I willingly accept as correct, show that the divergences in the nave are greater than those at the crossing, and the latter part of my remark just quoted, which did not pretend to be based on any plumbings, is

* *Memoirs*, p. 26.

† *Catalogue*, p. 119. The divergence, excluding the bulges, would thus be 2.40 feet, or 29 inches.

‡ *Ibid.* p. 121.

§ *Memoirs*, p. 27; *Architectural Record*, xvi, 450.

|| *Architectural Record*, xvi, 450. Compare this statement with the results of Mr. Goodyear's latest observations in his table on p. 45, *supra*.

¶ A re-examination of this drawing has suggested to me that, from the absence of figures on the lower part of the pier and from the way in which the pier is drawn, it is probable that this lower part was not actually plumbed. However this may be, it is certain that there is a bulge on this face which is not shown on the drawing.

** Mr. Goodyear claims to have "conquered" M. Favry, the *architecte-inspecteur des travaux de la cathédrale d'Amiens*. I do not understand exactly what Mr. Goodyear means to convey, but M. Favry tells me that he showed M. Massenot's drawing to Mr. Goodyear, as he had already shown it to M. Durand and to me, without any guarantee of its accuracy, and that he looked at the photographs which Mr. Goodyear showed him, but that he gave no opinion on the explanation of the deflections.

* Mr. Goodyear speaks of my "contempt for scientific photography," but my criticism was much more concerned with his results than with his methods. Either his first photographs or his calculations from them must have been strangely unscientific to have led him into such serious inaccuracies.

† In his quotation (p. 43) Mr. Goodyear omits the words "it is probable that some."

therefore inexact. Mr. Goodyear's figures show, however, that the *extreme* divergence in the nave is less than two-thirds of his own previous estimate.

In 1904 Mr. Goodyear asserted that four of the piers of the transept tapered about three inches in their height, and he went on to say: "The facts, as above stated, are attested by the Brooklyn photographs, with plumb-lines for each individual pier, as far as the leans are concerned, and the measurements, for the leans as above given, were

can scarcely complain if I say that at any rate this "refinement" existed only in his imagination.

So much for the facts. But the principal importance of the facts lies in the assistance which they afford in arriving at an accurate conclusion on the causes of the irregularities. The real question at issue is not whether Mr. Goodyear and I are accurate observers, but whether the irregularities are intentionally constructed "refinements." And here I repeat of Mr. Goodyear's latest observations that their chief value

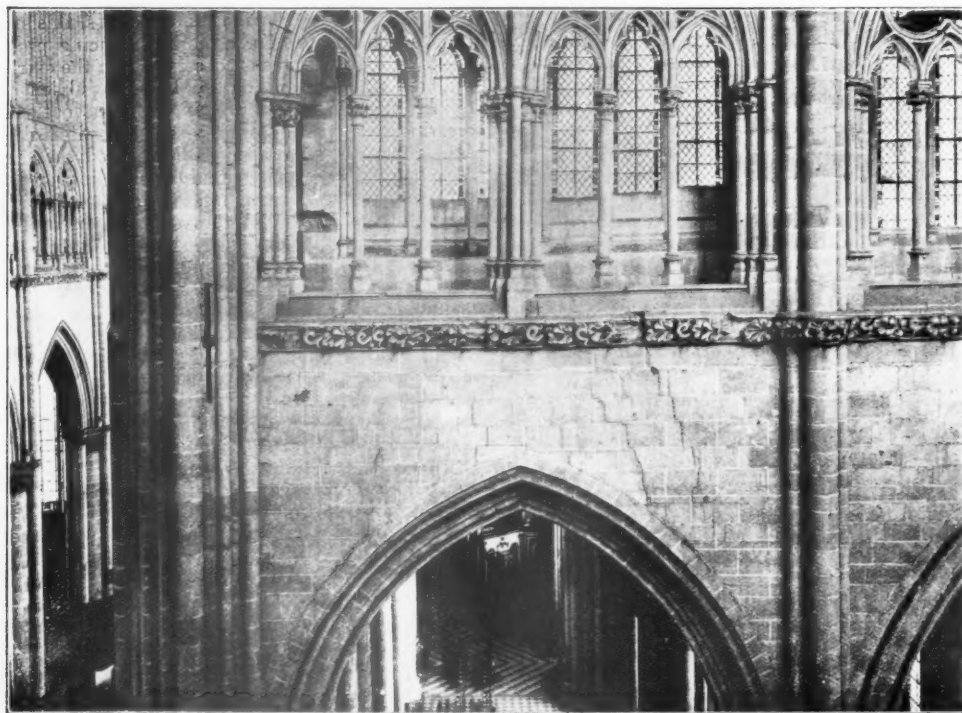


FIG. 8.—AMIENS CATHEDRAL, SOUTH TRANSEPT, EAST SIDE, BAY NEXT CROSSING (18, a, b).

obtained in each individual case by careful sighting on the plumb-lines. As regards the perpendiculars and the tapering, the facts are believed to be as stated, and have been carefully tested in various ways, although there are two instances in which Renaissance monuments, placed against the piers, interfered with dropping the plumb-lines for more than half their height.* I had one of these piers measured, and so was enabled to deny that they tapered as Mr. Goodyear asserted. He now admits that the piers do not taper (p. 48).† He

will be found in the fact that they afford in themselves evidence in disproof of the theories which he bases upon them.

I will begin with the lower deflections, or 'bulges.' I have already given my reasons for asserting that these deflections are due to the thrust of the great arcades and aisle vaults (p. 412). The cracks shown in fig. 8 decisively demonstrate this for the south-eastern crossing pier

wrong about the leaning mullions, because I speak of one (the only one he had mentioned), and there are two. Considering the movements which have taken place in the transept, I should not be the least surprised to hear that there are more than two leaning mullions.

* *Architectural Record*, xvi. 452-4.

† Mr. Goodyear goes on to say that I am undoubtedly

(18), where Mr. Goodyear finds the lower deflection, or 'bulge,' to be most pronounced (3 inches). One of these cracks extends upwards through the string-course and parapet, in the central opening of the right (or southern) half of the triforium in this bay.* As the masonry is excellently executed, one can readily gauge the extent of the movement demonstrated by this crack. The ordinary joints measure a trifle less than three-eighths of an inch; the cracked joint measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, proving a lateral movement of $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches at this point, as indicated by this one crack; and, as will be seen from the photograph, there are others. Similar cracks in the spandrels of the arcades and through the triforium parapet exist in all the bays adjoining the crossing piers, besides others in the extreme bays of the transepts† connected with other movements in the structure of the transepts. I have taken measurements of these cracks, which it would be tedious to give here. Suffice it to say that they prove beyond the possibility of doubt that the bulges have been caused quite naturally by movements in the structure, and are certainly not "refinements."

This is true also of the nave, where Mr. Goodyear finds that four of the piers lean inward slightly (1 inch to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches) in a height of about forty feet. I suppose that he still contends that this slight 'lean' is intentional. If so, it is difficult to understand why only four piers were built to lean, and the remaining eight perpendicular.

To turn now to the upper deflections, or 'backward leans.' The present condition of the building proves conclusively that, as I asserted, these are due to the thrust of the high vaults. I need say nothing further about the crossing, for in his Reply Mr. Goodyear makes no attempt to meet the historical and structural evidence set forth in my Paper,‡ which is dead against his theory of intentional deflection.§ I will therefore confine my remarks to the deflections in the nave.

Mr. Goodyear's latest observations show that the 'backward leans' of the vaulting shafts in the nave gradually increase from the crossing westward, and are greatest at the piers 5 and 6,|| two bays from the west end; and that the deflections are greater on the north side than on the south. On the north side they increase from 5 inches at the north-western crossing pier (15) to $11\frac{1}{2}$ or 12 inches at pier 5. On the south side they increase from 5 inches at the south-western crossing pier (16) to $6\frac{1}{2}$ or $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches at pier 6.

In the two western bays there is a sharp return to the vertical of the tower piers 1 and 2.* So far, therefore, from the divergences in the nave being "uniform and parallel," as Mr. Goodyear previously asserted, they vary considerably, and this pronounced irregularity of divergence is in itself a strong argument against intentional design.

What, then, are the arguments by which Mr. Goodyear seeks to prove intentional construction for these deflections? They are two.

1. Mr. Goodyear states (p. 47) that "the divergences are visibly in straight lines" (although in his previous publications he had always described them as "vertical curves," †), and that they commence at the capitals of the arcades. He argues (p. 48) that the thrust of the nave vault could not possibly push outward the wall and shafts below the triforium down to the arcade capitals against the aisle vaults and their abutments. This argument appears to me to be based on a misconception as to the direction of the thrusts, a misconception which might be removed by a study of Viollet-le-Duc's article on Construction.‡ I am not certain, either, that Mr. Goodyear is correct in thinking that the divergences are in perfectly straight lines from the arcade capitals upward, for a comparison of his table (p. 45) with his plumbings in the triforium passage§ shows that the inclinations are not precisely the same. It is possible that, after all, the profiles of the Amiens drawing|| may more correctly represent the actual facts.

2. Mr. Goodyear's other argument is based on the present condition of the nave vaulting. I will deal with this in connection with the indications of movement which prove that the deflections of the piers are due to the thrust of the high vaults. I shall show, too, that the indications of movement are most pronounced where Mr. Goodyear's table indicates that the deflections are greatest.

Mr. Goodyear says (p. 47) that "M. Durand's excellent book gives us to understand that the Amiens nave vaulting has never been repaired"; and (p. 49): "if the nave vaulting had been rebuilt or repaired, M. Durand would have known it, and M. Durand would have mentioned it." M. Durand has never said that the nave vaulting has not been repaired (there is, of course, no question of reconstruction), and Mr. Goodyear's statement is certainly bold, in face of the dilapidations described in the reports of Sambucy and Grandclaus,¶ which must inevitably have necessitated repairs.** We

* See Mr. Goodyear's table, p. 45, *ante*.

† *Memoirs*, p. 26; *Architectural Record*, xvi. 447, 450; *Catalogue*, p. 119.

‡ *Dictionnaire*, vol. iv. See especially p. 65 and fig. 34.

§ *Catalogue*, p. 123.

|| See my Paper, fig. 6, p. 413. ¶ *Ibid.* pp. 409-10.

** M. Durand tells me that he believes that the nave vaulting has been repaired, but that these repairs have been comparatively slight, as its condition did not demand extensive repair.

* This is the bay shown in Mr. Goodyear's fig. 3, p. 42, *ante*.

† See my Paper, p. 406.

‡ *Ibid.* pp. 409-10.

§ Mr. Goodyear says (p. 48) that my argument on the crossing piers has no point, because it does not cover the nave.

|| I follow M. Durand's numbering throughout. See the plan in my Paper, p. 402, also reproduced on p. 43, *ante*.

shall see, however, that the present condition of the vaulting amply demonstrates the movements which have occurred.

The abutments of the nave vaulting have undergone considerable repair and reconstruction. On the south side several of the great buttresses above the level of the aisle roof bear dates of the forties of the nineteenth century.* The buttresses on the north side were repaired in 1895-6.† Indications of movement can still be distinguished in most of the arches of the flying buttresses in the shape of widened joints which have been pointed up. I noticed a marked indication of this kind in the lower arch of the flying buttresses 3 a, b. The shafts outside the clerestory, under the heads of the lower arches of the flying buttresses, have in many cases been renewed.‡ Some of the lintels over the triforium passage are fractured,§ among them that behind the pier 4.||

Let us now look at the walls on the inside of the westernmost bays of the nave, where Mr. Goodyear's observations show that the deflections are greatest. On the north side, the vaulting-shafts on pier 5 (second from west end) lean backward to the extent of $11\frac{1}{2}$ or 12 inches, and the shafts on the next pier westward (3) lean backward to the extent of $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. I understand Mr. Goodyear to say that these 'leans' are in straight lines from the capitals of the arcade piers to the capitals of the vaulting shafts, and on this he bases his conclusion (p. 48) that "the entire surface of the masonry has a constructive batter up to the triforium string." This, however, is not all. As the arcade piers 3 and 5 are perpendicular, the springings of the arcade arches are in a straight line on plan. As the pier 1 (tower pier) is perpendicular, without any divergence in its whole height, the face of the wall immediately under the triforium string of the western bay, 1, 3, must follow an oblique line on plan from the vertical pier 1 to the deflected pier 3, the measure of obliquity being the proportion of the total deflection for the height from arcade capital to triforium

string (about $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches). The arch and spandrels of this bay must therefore have been built, not only with a constructive batter, but also with a constructive twist on the surface of the masonry. The same conclusion would be true also of the next bay, 3, 5, though the twist would be less, the obliquity here being the proportion (for the height) of the difference between the $11\frac{1}{2}$ or 12 inches deflection of pier 5 and the $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches deflection of pier 3. If, on the other hand, I am right in my contention that the piers were originally built perpendicular, and that they have been pushed out of plumb by the thrust of the nave vaulting, the irregularity of the deflections in the western bays must have resulted in some injury to the structure. As the differences of the deflections are $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches for bay 1, 3, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches for bay 3, 5, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches for bay 5, 7,* the injury would be greatest in the western bay 1, 3. What has the structure to tell us? In the western bay 1, 3 there is a pronounced crack in the eastern spandril of the main arcade, and there are cracks through both arches of the triforium, extending upwards through the sill of the clerestory window; there is also a crack in the relieving arch in the thin wall at the back of the triforium of this bay. In the bay 3, 5 there are slighter cracks in both spandrils of the main arcade, and also in the western spandril of the bay 5, 7. The south side tells a similar story. In the western bay 2, 4 there is a crack in the eastern spandril of the main arcade, extending through the triforium parapet, and there is a corresponding crack in the tracery of the eastern half of the triforium.

Let us now examine the nave vaulting itself. There are cracks in the vault-cells of every bay. The cracks in the central cells, A, B (fig. 9 †), are generally irregular. Those in the wall-cells, C, D, are for the most part defined cracks, E, F, running in a direction parallel with the wall. These are visible in every bay on the north side, and the longitudinal direction of the cracks is very marked in some of the bays on the south side. In some bays there is more than one such crack in the wall-cell. On the north side the cracks are most pronounced in bay 3, 5 and in the bay next the crossing, though the cells of bays 1, 3 and 5, 7 are also much cracked. On the south side the cracks are most marked in bays 2, 4; 4, 6; and 6, 8; and in the bay next the crossing. The longitudinal direction of the cracks, parallel with the wall, in the wall-cells is very significant, and is absolutely conclusive as a proof of lateral movement in the walls.

Significant, too, is the fact that it is only in the western bays, where the deflections of the piers are greatest, that cracks are to be noticed in the

* G. Durand, *Monographie*, i. 171, n. 5.

† *Ibid.* i. 193.

‡ The bases of three on the south side bear the date 1845 (*ibid.* i. 171, n. 5).

§ At A on fig. 2 in my Paper, p. 403.

|| I said (p. 410) that the fracture of these lintels "could not have happened if there had been no movement in the structure." Mr. Goodyear stigmatises this as one of my erroneous assertions (p. 48), and quotes against me M. Durand's explanation, which, he says, has escaped my attention, although the passage which he quotes from M. Durand is precisely the passage to which I referred in my foot-note in support of my statement. Mr. Goodyear adds: "Suffice it to say that M. Durand proves that they [the fractures] are not due to thrust from the nave vaulting." Of course he proves nothing of the kind. "*La compressibilité des parties antérieure et postérieure du pilier se trouvant inégale*" implies movement, and this movement can only have been caused by the thrust of the nave vault. I have M. Durand's authority for saying that he entirely agrees with me on this point.

* Where Mr. Goodyear gives two measurements in his table I have taken the average.

† Fig. 9 is simply intended to be a diagram to show the positions of the cracks mentioned above.

ribs of the vault.* There is a considerable crack in the northern half of the diagonal rib 2, 3 (at G, fig. 9), and another in the northern half of the transverse rib 3, 4 at H. There are less-marked cracks in the northern halves of the diagonal ribs

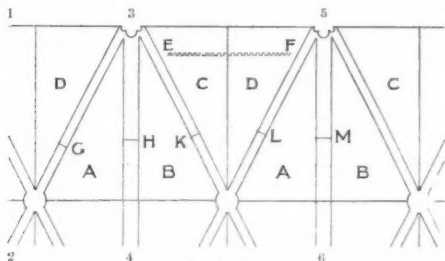


FIG. 9.—NAVE VAULT.

3, 6 at K, and 4, 5 at L. There is also a considerable crack in the northern half of the transverse rib 5, 6 at M. It will be observed that all these cracks in the ribs are on the north side, where Mr. Goodyear's observations show the deflections to be greater than on the south side.

Mr. Goodyear in his Reply makes no mention whatever of these cracks in the walls and vaulting.† It is scarcely possible that, during his stay of several weeks at Amiens, he could have failed to notice them, especially as I had mentioned them in my Paper (pp. 406 and 410). Is it because he fails to appreciate their significance as affording decisive proof of structural movement? In that case one would find it less difficult to understand his curious idea that to build piers out of plumb in the direction of the thrust "tends to solidity," and "forestalls" the effect of the thrust (p. 37).

However this may be, Mr. Goodyear has now modified his argument from the condition of the vaulting. When he supposed that the extent of the divergence of the piers was one-and-a-half times the actual extreme divergence, and about three times the actual divergence at the crossing, he argued that "no vault could spread to that extent without collapsing."‡ Now he argues that if the "vaulting arches have gone down they must have become distorted, and if they have been distorted that distortion must be visible" (p. 47). I agree. He adds (p. 48): "Mr. Bilson will hardly say that the Amiens vaulting could settle downwards 10 inches at the fifth pier (one-half the widening at

that point)* . . . without showing some signs of depression and distortion which would have attracted the notice of Viollet-le-Duc,† and which would also be visible now." But Mr. Goodyear himself admits "a slight distortion of the ribs of the vaulting which correspond to" pier 5; that is, precisely at the point of greatest deflection of the piers, though he asserts that "there is no subsidence there at the crown," and mentions some of his photographs as proofs. There is, however, no possible point of view from which photographs could be taken which would prove the absence of settlement at the crown. The question must be decided by the condition of the ribs themselves.

So far from distortion being confined to the single transverse rib 5, 6, it is possible to distinguish distortion in most of the transverse ribs and in many of the diagonal ribs of the nave vault.‡ It is, however, in the ribs of the western bays that the distortion is most marked. The diagonal rib 1, 4 shows pronounced distortion in its northern half. The transverse rib 5, 6, between the piers of greatest divergence, shows the most marked distortion of all. In its northern half the upper one-fourth of the curve of the arc has been flattened out almost straight, and at the crack M (fig. 9) the profile dips, slightly reversing the curve of the rib at this point. The southern half of this rib also shows marked distortion, part of the curve being flattened out nearly straight, but the distortion is lower down the curve than in the northern half. In fact, everything in the present condition of the vaulting—cracks in the cells, cracks and distorted curves in the ribs—proves the movement which has caused the deflections of the piers.

In conclusion I refuse to believe—as Mr. Good-

* I do not agree that the depression at the crown would be "at least one-half the given amount of divergence." Apart from any variation in the thickness of the joints, the length of the arc (or soffit of rib) would remain the same. If the length of the chord had also remained the same, the depression at the crown for the transverse rib 5, 6, where the divergence is 19 inches, would not exceed 8 inches. But the manner in which the northern half of this rib has been distorted, by the flattening out of the upper one-fourth of its length, would reduce the real drop at the crown to much below this figure.

† Mr. Goodyear had previously quoted the passage from Viollet-le-Duc as showing that "no fissures, or partings, or settlement at the crown of the arches of the nave vaulting, had come to the knowledge of Viollet-le-Duc" (*Catalogue*, p. 120). But the existence of the cracks and rib-distortion is undeniable. Viollet-le-Duc was a practical man, and, as he must have known that the movement in the nave of Amiens was insignificant compared with that in some churches with which he had to deal, he may well have considered it to be negligible from the point of view of the solidity of the building, of which he was speaking in the passage quoted.

‡ In many cases it is impossible to reach a position from which a good view of the ribs can be obtained. I can, however, assert distortion with certainty for the southern half of the transverse rib 9, 10, for the northern halves of 11, 12 and 13, 14, and for the northern halves of the diagonal ribs 7, 10 and 9, 12.

* I speak here only of cracks which can be readily seen. It is probable enough that there are others which have been pointed up. I may add that I had noted that the cracks in the ribs and vault-cells were very pronounced in the western bays, before I had seen Mr. Goodyear's Reply, and consequently before I knew that the deflections were greatest there.

† Nor does he ever mention the iron ties which have been inserted over the vaulting in the eastern bays of the nave, to prevent further movement.

‡ *Architectural Record*, xvi. 462.

year invites us to believe—that the builders of the great French cathedrals ever built their piers with a ‘backward lean’ in the direction of the thrust—a procedure directly opposed to the principles which controlled their structural design, where all their efforts were concentrated on the problem of successfully counteracting thrust. No serious explanation has been vouchsafed to account for the irregularity of the ‘backward leans’ at Amiens, if they are to be considered as due to intention; why the western piers are perpendicular, while the divergence reaches its maximum two bays from the west end, and gradually decreases towards the

crossing. Nor will it do to argue that part of the deflection may be due to intention and part to movement, for at the east end of the nave, where the deflection is least, the cracks in the structure prove that the deflection is due to movement. I venture to think that no architect who takes the trouble to examine the evidence will doubt that it bears out the conclusion set forth at the end of my criticism. No one who studies this wonderful building need be surprised that movements have taken place in the structure. The only marvel is that the movements and deflections are not much more pronounced than we find them to be.

ARCHITECTURAL IRREGULARITIES IN BYZANTINE CHURCHES.

By RAMSAY TRAQUAIR [A.].

IN Professor Goodyear's reply to Mr. Bilson (JOURNAL, 23rd November 1907) he cites S. Mary Diaconissa in Constantinople as an example of architectural refinement.

I measured and examined this church along with the other minor churches of Constantinople in the summer of 1906. Possibly some of my notes may be of interest.

In the *Edinburgh Catalogue* Professor Goodyear says of S. Mary Diaconissa (pp. 12-17):

“It is self-evident that the thrust of the vaulting could not produce a divergence in such masses of masonry in straight lines reaching to the foundations, even supposing that an accidental divergence of 16 inches could occur without producing the disintegration and downfall of the vaulting. In the event of an accidental movement the lines would be bent or broken near the top, and the inclinations would not be continuous in straight lines. It will also be observed . . . that the cornice . . . is horizontal, whereas the marble casing both above and below the cornice is cut and fitted in oblique lines.”

Further on:

“That these bends (*in the choir*) are not due to thrust is abundantly apparent from the fact that they are continuous and uniform in inclination up to the solid rear wall of the choir. Over this wall there is no more vaulting thrust than there would be if the entire church were a solid mass of masonry.”

The church is divided in height by two string-courses or cornices, one at about 20 feet from the pavement, the second at the springing of the vault. The wall is set back a few inches at each of these cornices, as noted by Dr. Goodyear. This is a common feature in Byzantine churches—whether done for optical effect, to support scaffolding, or to lighten the walls it is difficult to say.

The “solid rear wall of the choir” is evidently Turkish. This is shown both by the form of the

windows and by the traces of the original semicircular apse still visible outside. The present square end wall of the church was built probably when the apse fell in—at some time after the Turkish conquest. It can accordingly have no effect on the divergence of the walls. All the existing vaults are very much distorted. Those over the choir show a distinct point as though Turkish. The entire dome is certainly a Turkish addition. The divergence of the walls has in fact disintegrated the original dome and vaulting. The thrust of the dome and dome arches has even been great enough to push out the angles of the cross on the diagonal. The marble lining, to judge from the style of the carving on the eikon frames, is later than the church, and would therefore be fitted to the form of the church.

With regard to the thrust affecting the walls from top to bottom the case of Sta. Sophia is instructive. Here the thrust of the great dome arches has very seriously distorted the cross arches in the gynæceum. Yet the great piers are not “bent or broken near the top,” though their divergence must be greater than anything in S. Mary Diaconissa.

In the monastery of the Chora (“Mosaic mosque”) the alterations have been even more extensive than in S. Mary Diaconissa. The original plan is hidden under alterations of the fourteenth century, and the central dome has been rebuilt. Even the main outlines of the original church are difficult to reconstruct; how much more so its refinements.

The enormous proportion of mortar to brick in Byzantine walls (the mortar usually exceeds the brick in volume) must have rendered them peculiarly liable to bend or move, especially during the first year after their erection. The Byzantine builders were very careless, as shown by the ground plans of the churches, and the “limit of

accuracy" in the Constantinople churches is at least three or four inches.

Finally, fire, earthquake, and the hand of man have pulled these buildings about to such an extent that of all the domes now standing over the Byzantine churches only one or two can with

confidence be regarded as original; walls are winding and vaults are cracking even at the present day. The divergences and irregularities in S. Mary Diaconissa and in the other Constantinople churches are capable of many explanations besides that of intentional refinement.

REVISION OF THE CHARTER AND BY-LAWS.

AT the Business Meeting of Monday, 2nd December, Mr. EDWIN T. HALL, *Vice-President*, in the Chair, the proposals of the Council for the revision of the Charter and By-laws were brought up for the approval of the General Body. The amendments carried at the Special General Meeting of the 2nd July last [JOURNAL, 27th July, p. 617] had been adopted by the Council, and will be found embodied in the proposals as brought before the General Meeting and set out below in the right-hand column of each page.

Clauses in Present Charter.

II. 2. THE Royal Institute shall consist of three classes of subscribing Members, namely, Fellows, Associates, and Honorary Associates, and two classes of non-subscribing Members, namely, Honorary Fellows and Honorary Corresponding Members* and such other classes either subscribing or non-subscribing as may be hereafter established by the Royal Institute.

II. 3. FELLOWS shall be Architects who have attained the age of thirty years and who have been engaged as principals for at least seven successive years in the practice of Architecture. *After the expiration of five years from the date of this Our Charter the Royal Institute shall have power to declare that every person desiring to be admitted a Fellow shall be required to have passed such Examination or Examinations as may be directed by the Royal Institute. But in special cases the Council shall have power to dispense with such Examination or Examinations.*

Revision.

II. 2. *Insert " ; a non-Corporate class of Licentiates ; "

II. 3. Replace italicised sentences by :—

"After the 31st December 1907* no candidate shall be eligible for election to the class of Fellows unless he is an Associate, or unless and until he shall have passed the examination for admission as an Associate, or being a Licentiate unless and until he shall have passed such special examination as shall be prescribed by By-law. Provided always and notwithstanding anything hereinafter to the contrary, the Council shall have power to elect to the class of Fellows any Architect who is eligible and may appear to them to be desirable to be admitted."

II. 7 (a). New clause :

"Licentiates shall be persons elected by the Council within twelve months of the date of this present Charter in a manner to be prescribed by By-law. Candidates shall have attained the age of thirty years, and at the date of their application for admission shall have been (a) for at least five successive years engaged as principals in the practice of Architecture, or (b) for not less than ten years engaged in the study or practice of Architecture to the satisfaction of the Council."

* This date has now been extended to that of the passing of the Charter—see MINUTES, p. 105.

Present Charter.

II. 9. EVERY Fellow and every Associate and such other subscribing Members as the Royal Institute may hereafter determine shall be entitled to obtain a Certificate* of Membership subject to such conditions and on payment of such subscriptions or other sums as By-laws may from time to time prescribe, and any such person ceasing to be a Member shall on demand deliver back to the Council his Certificate* of Membership.

II. 10. A FELLOW may use after his name the initials F.R.I.B.A. and an Associate the initials A.R.I.B.A.

VI. 25. NO person who shall hereafter become a non-subscribing Member* shall in any case or at any time nor shall any person who shall hereafter become a subscribing Member* and shall afterwards cease from any cause whatever to be a Member* or any of their representatives have any interest in or claim against the property of the Royal Institute.

Revision.

II. 9. *For "Certificate," read "Diploma."

II. 9 (a). New clause:

"Every Licentiate shall in like manner be entitled to obtain a certificate of admission to his class, subject to like conditions, payments, and obligations."

II. 10. Add to clause:

"and a Licentiate the affix Licentiate R.I.B.A."

New Section IV. (a):

EDUCATION.

"The Council shall, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Privy Council, formulate in a manner to be prescribed by By-laws, and may, subject to such approval, from time to time alter and amend a scheme or schemes for the education of architects throughout the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India. All persons submitting themselves for the Final Examination for the Associateship after 1912 shall be required as a condition precedent to admission to such examination to have passed through the course of education or to have otherwise qualified themselves in manner to be prescribed under the By-laws."

VI. 25. *Insert "or a Licentiate."

VII. 31 (a). New clause:

"Licentiates shall be entitled to be present at all meetings other than business meetings and to take part in the discussion on any subjects brought before the meetings, except those relating to the Charter or By-laws or any proposal to alter or vary either or any of them, but shall not be entitled to vote."

Present By-laws.

3. *Every* person, desirous of being admitted as Fellow or Associate, must be proposed according to the Nomination Form for his Class. The Christian name, surname, &c., &c.

7. The nomination of every applicant for admission to any class of membership* must be forwarded to the Secretary† for submission to the Council, who shall inquire into the fitness and qualifications of the applicant, &c., &c.

8. The election of candidates shall (except in the case in which special provision is made in *By-law 9*) take place at Business Meetings only, and in no case until due notice thereof has been given in the circular convening the Meeting.

9.

Provided always that when the Council of the Institute receive a unanimous recommendation formally submitted by the Council of any Allied Society that a practising member of the profession is eligible and worthy of being elected as a Fellow, the Council shall, during the five years from the date of approval of this provision by the Privy Council, have power to elect him, if in their opinion his work be of sufficient merit. The Council shall also have the power to elect annually to the Fellowship without ballot the President or President-elect of any of the Allied Societies who may be eligible and apply for admission.

Adopted Revision.

3. Precede "*Every*" by:—

"Save and except those whom the Council may elect in accordance with the Charter, every"

6 (a). New By-law:

"Every person desirous of being admitted as a Licentiate must be proposed according to the nomination form of his class in manner similar to that hereinbefore provided in respect of Fellows and Associates, but his nomination form may be subscribed by any three members, whether Fellows or Associates.

"Every candidate for admission as a Licentiate who satisfies the Council that he is eligible under the Charter and who is in the opinion of the Council a fit and proper person shall be admitted as prescribed in By-law No. 10 (a). A Licentiate when and as soon as he is otherwise eligible as a Fellow may before the 31st December 1920 be admitted for nomination to that class when he shall have passed such examination as the Council may from time to time prescribe, in which case he must be nominated and submitted for election in all respects as prescribed for other candidates for the Fellowship."

7. * Insert "or to the class of Licentiates."

† Insert "or in the case of a Colony or India through the local Honorary Secretary if any appointed by the Council." [See *Chairman's opening remarks*, p. 99, for correction required in this insertion.]

8. For words in italics, read "By-laws 3, 6 (a), 9, and 10 (a)."

9. Delete this proviso.

10 (a). New By-law [See *Chairman's opening remarks*, p. 99, for alterations to be made in this By-law]:

The name of any candidate whom the Council are empowered under the Charter to elect, either as

Present By-laws.

11. When a candidate is elected, the Secretary shall inform him of his election and shall send him a copy of the Charter and By-laws, and no elected candidate shall be entitled to the rights and privileges of membership* until he shall have signified his acquiescence in the election. No candidate for subscribing membership* shall be entitled to *such* rights and privileges until he has also signed and returned to the Secretary the Declaration A, B, or C [see pp. 56-57], and has paid his entrance fee or contribution and first annual subscription.

12. Every member* who has complied with the preceding By-law 11 shall be formally† admitted, at the first General Meeting at which he may be present, by the President, or the Chairman of the Meeting, who, addressing him by name, shall say—
“As PRESIDENT [*or Chairman of this Meeting*] I “HEREBY ADMIT YOU A FELLOW [*or otherwise as “the case may be*] OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF “BRITISH ARCHITECTS.” And every such member shall at such Meeting sign, according to his Class, the Register of the Royal Institute.

15. (*By-law dealing with Subscriptions.*)

22. Any member* contravening the Declaration A, B, or C,† signed by him, or conducting himself in a manner which, in the opinion of the Council, is derogatory to his professional character, or who shall engage in any occupation which, in the opinion of the Council, is inconsistent with the profession of an architect, shall be liable to suspension or expulsion in manner hereinafter provided. Any member* who may be convicted of felony shall, *ipso facto*, cease to be a member* of the Royal Institute.

23. Any charge under the preceding By-law 22 preferred against a member* must be in writing,

Revision.

a Fellow or Licentiate, together with the names of his proposers, shall be sent to every member of the Council, and to the Council of any Allied Society of which he may be a member, not less than seven days before the meeting of the Institute Council at which his name is to be submitted for election. Every such candidate receiving the unanimous vote of those present and voting at a meeting of the Council, and in any case receiving the affirmative vote of not less than twelve, shall be declared elected subject to By-law No. 11.

11. * Insert “or as a Licentiate.”

For “*such*” read “any.”

Insert “D,” and read “A, B, C, or D.”

12. * Insert “or Licentiate.”

† Insert “introduced and.”

Add at end: “Should the elected candidate be unable to attend a meeting within three months of his election he shall transmit by post to the Secretary his signature to be inserted in the Register.”

15. Add new clause:—

“(d) A Licentiate shall pay an annual subscription of one guinea, and for this shall be entitled (a) to receive a copy of the KALENDAR and JOURNAL of the Royal Institute; (b) to use the Institute premises subject to any regulations or restrictions that the Council may make from time to time.”

22. * Insert “or Licentiate.”

† Insert “or D, as the case may be.”

23. * Insert “or Licentiate.”

Present By-laws.

duly signed, and forwarded to the Secretary, who shall lay it before the Council at their next Meeting. Such charge shall be entertained, considered, and determined by the Council only, but the Council shall have power to appoint a Committee of not less than three of their own body to investigate it, and to report to them thereon. Should the Council find *prima facie* grounds for further proceedings, the Secretary shall send, in a registered letter, to the member* against whom the charge is preferred, a copy of the same, calling upon him to answer such charge in writing within fourteen days of the date of such letter, and, at their discretion, to appear in person before a Meeting of the Council or of a Committee of the Council. In default of the member's* compliance with the request in such letter, or if his explanation be, in the judgment of the Council, unsatisfactory, the Council shall have power to decree the suspension of such member* for a period not exceeding twelve months, or his expulsion. No member* shall be suspended or expelled unless the Council so decide by a majority of at least two-thirds of those present, and in any case by the vote of at least twelve of those present. If they so decide, the member* shall be suspended, or expelled, and cease either temporarily, or permanently, as the case may be, to be a member,* on the Chairman at the next General Meeting announcing such decision of the Council to the members present; and the Secretary shall thereupon communicate the fact by registered letter to such member.* ‡ Provided always that, should any facts be subsequently brought to the knowledge of the Council which, in their opinion, shall justify them in rescinding their previous decision, they shall have power to do so with the concurrence of at least the number of votes required for the suspension or expulsion as herein provided, and in such case the Chairman at the next General Meeting shall announce the decision of the Council to the members present. § *In any case of such expulsion or rescission, as herein mentioned, the fact shall be forthwith recorded in the JOURNAL of Proceedings.*

By-law 24.

69. Diplomas or Certificates, of such forms and designs as the Council may prescribe, shall be granted to every Fellow and Associate* who is or shall be entitled thereto *under Regulations to be made from time to time by Resolution of the Royal Institute.*

The Certificate* of Membership shall bear the Common Seal of the Royal Institute, and be signed as provided by By-law 39. It shall remain the property of the Royal Institute, but shall be tenable by the member† so long as he shall remain a member.† When the holder shall cease

Revision.

* Insert "or Licentiate."

‡ Insert "In any case of such suspension or expulsion the fact shall be forthwith recorded in the JOURNAL of the Institute, and published in such newspapers as the Council may determine."

§ Insert after "present": "and the Council shall publish such decision in the JOURNAL and the newspapers as before provided."

Omit sentence in italics.

By-law 24. Insert By-law 69 as the first paragraph of By-law 24.

Line 2, insert after "may" the words "from time to time."

Line 3, delete "and."

* Insert "and Licentiate."

Delete words printed in italics.

* Substitute the words "Diploma or Certificate" for "Certificate of Membership" and "Certificate."

† Insert: "or Licentiate."

Present By-laws.

to be a member,[†] he shall, within seven days of demand being made in writing by the Secretary, return the *Certificate**; but should he or his legal representatives fail to do so, or to explain his or their inability to do so to the satisfaction of the Council, the Council are hereby empowered to cancel the said *Certificate*,* and to sue for and recover the same with costs; and a notice of such cancelling shall be given by the Chairman at the next General Meeting, and shall be forthwith inserted in the JOURNAL of Proceedings.[‡]

31. In the event of the death or resignation of the President, the senior Vice-President shall become President.

In the event of the death or resignation of the Honorary Secretary, the Council shall issue to every subscribing member within the United Kingdom a notice thereof, containing the name of such member or members whom they nominate for the vacant office. Within two weeks of such issue, any seven subscribing members, of whom the majority shall be Fellows, may nominate to the vacant office any other eligible member, by forwarding his name to the Secretary, accompanied by a written undertaking by the nominee to serve if elected. The Council shall, within one further week, issue to every *such* subscribing member a voting list for the election, accompanied by a notice convening a Special General Meeting as provided in By-law 60, to be held within not less than seven or more than fourteen days of such notice. Such lists shall be returned to the Secretary at least three days before the date of such Meeting. The Council shall appoint one Fellow and one Associate to act as Scrutineers, and the Scrutineers, whose decision shall be final, shall count the votes, and report the result to the Special General Meeting. The form of voting list and the mode of procedure shall be similar to those provided in the case of the annual election. The member so elected at the said Special General Meeting shall enter forthwith on his office.

In the event of the number of members of the Council being reduced, by death, resignation, or otherwise, below one-half of the full number prescribed in By-law 25, the Royal Institute shall proceed to elect other eligible members to the vacancies; the procedure being the same as herein described for the by-election of the Honorary Secretary.

All members of the Council appointed as herein provided shall remain in office until the close of the last General Meeting in the following June.

Revision.

† Insert: "or Licentiate."

* Substitute the words "Diploma or Certificate" for "Certificate of Membership" and "Certificate."

‡ Add at end:

"and published in such newspapers as the Council may determine."

31. This by-law to read as follows:

In the event of the death or resignation of the President, the Secretary shall forthwith forward to every member of the Council a notice thereof, and at a regular meeting of the Council, held not less than fourteen days after the date of such notice, the Council shall elect one of the existing Vice-Presidents to fill the vacant office until the next Annual Election of the Council, and the Vice-President so elected shall forthwith enter on his office.

In the event of the death or resignation of the Honorary Secretary, the Secretary shall forthwith forward to every member of the Council a notice thereof, and at a regular meeting of the Council held not less than fourteen days after the date of such notice, the Council shall elect one of their members to fill the vacant office until the next annual election of the Council, and the member so elected shall enter forthwith on his office.

In the event of the number of members of Council being reduced by death, resignation, or otherwise, below one-half of the full number prescribed by By-law 25, the Council shall issue to every subscribing member within the United Kingdom a notice thereof containing the names of such members whom they nominate for the vacant offices. Within two weeks of such issue, any seven subscribing members, of whom the majority shall be Fellows, may nominate to the vacant offices any other eligible members, by forwarding their names to the Secretary, accompanied by a written undertaking by the nominees to serve if elected. The Council shall, within one further week, issue to every subscribing member a voting list for the election, accompanied by a notice convening a Special General Meeting as provided in By-law 60, to be held within not less than seven or more than fourteen days of such notice. Such lists shall be returned to the Secretary at least three days before the date of such meeting. The Council shall appoint Scrutineers, and the Scrutineers, whose decision shall be final, shall count the votes, and report the result to the Special General Meeting. The form of voting list and the mode of procedure shall be similar to those provided in the case of the annual election. The members so elected at the said Special General Meeting shall enter forthwith on their respective offices.

Present By-laws.

42. The Council shall annually appoint a Board of Examiners in Architecture, the members of which shall consist of Fellows of not less than five years' standing; &c., &c.*

Revision.

All members of the Council appointed as herein provided shall remain in office until the close of the last General Meeting in the following June.

42. Delete "of not less than five years' standing."

* Add at end: "The Council may also appoint Boards of Examiners in any Colony or Dependency of the British Crown, and shall from time to time make such regulations for their guidance and control as may appear necessary."

(New By-laws.)

43 (a). The Board of Architectural Education shall always consist of not less than eighteen subscribing members of the Royal Institute, and such other persons as the Council may on the advice of the Board invite, to formulate a scheme of education as required by the Charter for pupils in architecture, and to report the same to the Council for their consideration, and the members of the present Board are hereby constituted as the first of such Boards. Such teaching institutions as have accepted the scheme of the Board and are recognised by it shall each have the right to nominate a representative, being a member of the Royal Institute, as a member of the Board.

The Council may on the advice of the Board invite other representative persons to act as advisory members to such Board, and the present advisory members are hereby confirmed in their representative position.

Such Board shall, when the scheme has been adopted by the Council, have the supervision thereof, and shall annually report to the Council thereon with any suggestions for alteration thereof.

The Board shall be annually appointed by the Council from a list submitted by the Board. The Board shall have power to elect its own officers from its members, and to draw up regulations for its procedure.

The scheme adopted by the Council, and any variation thereof adopted from time to time, shall be forthwith published in the JOURNAL of the Institute.

No such variation adopted shall in any way prejudice any pupil in respect of any work done by him under the scheme existing previous to such variation.

43 (b). The Council shall be at liberty at any future time to amalgamate into one body the Board of Examiners and the Board of Architectural Education should that appear to the Boards to be desirable, and in that case all the By-laws relating to either body shall, so far as they may apply, take effect with regard to the said amalgamated Boards.

43 (c). Every candidate for the Associateship, after 1912, before presenting himself for the Final

Present By-laws.

XIX. 83. Forms of Declaration.

A. and B.

"And, in consideration of my having been so elected, I promise and agree that I will not accept any trade or other discounts, or illicit or surreptitious commissions or allowances, in connection with any works the execution of which I may be engaged to superintend, or with any other professional business which may be intrusted to me; that, having read the Charters of Incorporation and By-laws of the said Royal Institute, I will be governed and bound thereby, and by any alteration thereof which may hereafter be made, until I shall have ceased to be an Associate; and that, by every lawful means in my power, I will advance the interests and objects of the Royal Institute."

Revision.

Examination shall have either (a) passed through the course prescribed under the scheme adopted by the Council as above, or (b) proved to the satisfaction of the Board of Examiners that he has otherwise been properly trained as an architect.

(New By-law.)

62 (a). The subject of a resolution which has been submitted to a General Meeting and duly considered shall not be again submitted during the same Session without the previous consent of the Council.

XIX. 83. Forms of Declaration.

A. and B.

After the Preliminary Statement the Forms to read as follows:—

"And in consideration of my having been so elected I promise and agree that I will not accept any trade or other discounts, or give or accept any illicit or surreptitious commissions or emoluments in connection with any works the execution of which I may be engaged to superintend, or on which I may be employed under any other person or with any other professional business which may be entrusted to me. I further promise that I will not have any interest in any contract or in any materials supplied to any works on which I may be engaged, and that I will not advertise my name either in any newspaper or otherwise. Lastly I declare that I have read the Charter and By-laws of the said Royal Institute, and will be governed and bound thereby, and will submit myself to every part thereof and to any alterations thereof which may hereafter be made until I have ceased to be a member; and that, by every lawful means in my power, I will advance the interests and objects of the said Royal Institute."

D. Form to be signed by a Licentiate.

"I, the undersigned,having been elected a Licentiate of the Royal Institute of British Architects, do hereby declare that I have been for not less than ... years engaged that I am ... years of age, that I am not engaged in any other avocation than that of an architect, and in consideration," &c., as in Forms for Fellows and Associates.

Mr. G. A. T. MIDDLETON [A.] had given notice to bring forward the following amendments to the Revised Charter as proposed by the Council:—

"That the Council be instructed to formulate a new preamble suitable to the changes which the King is to be asked to make in the Charter."

I. 1. For "the Original Charter" read "the Charter granted by Her Majesty Queen Victoria in the fiftieth year of her reign." (*In two places.*)

and

After "hereinafter provided" insert "except that Associates shall have the right to vote on an equality with Fellows respecting the preparation of such By-laws."

II. 7a. Read :—

Licentiates shall be persons elected by the Council at such times and under such conditions as may be hereafter prescribed by By-law.

II. 8. For "as a Member" read "for any class of membership."

New Section IV. a. After "Colonies" insert "Dominions and Dependencies."

VI. 22. Read as follows :—

"The power and authority to sell, alienate, charge, vary, or otherwise to dispose of the whole or any part of the property of the Royal Institute shall be exercisable by . . ."

VI. 23. After "as amended by" introduce "The Charter granted by Her Majesty Queen Victoria in the fiftieth year of her reign and by."

VI. 25. For "whatever to be a Member" read ". . . a subscribing Member."

VII. 27. After "Fellows" insert "and Associates."

VII. 28. Delete.

VIII. 34 (h) After "Colony" insert "Dominion."

VIII. 35. After "the Original Charter" insert "and the Charter granted by Her Majesty Queen Victoria in the fiftieth year of her reign."

"That the Council be instructed to formulate a New Schedule in conformity with the amendments now made."

DISCUSSION.

Mr. EDWIN T. HALL, *Vice-President*, in the Chair.

THE CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the Council's proposals, called attention to one or two slight verbal errors in the text which required correction. On page 8 [now page 93], in the right-hand column, after the word "Insert," the word "and" should be substituted for "or." That meant that all applications must be sent to the Institute Secretary, and in the case of the Colonies they must be sent to the Secretary through the local Honorary Secretary. Then the intention of Clause 10 (a) was to get the views of local Societies on any local man; but it had been pointed out to the Council that a man might be a local man and might apply, but he might not be a member of an Allied Society. Therefore the Council proposed, in the fifth line, after the word "and," to insert "if he be practising out of London"; and in the following line, after the word "Society," to delete the words "of which he may be a member" and substitute "of the province in which he resides." It was a merely verbal correction; no question of principle was involved.

These corrections having been put to the vote and adopted, the CHAIRMAN called attention to the amendments of which Mr. G. A. T. Middleton [A.] had given notice. Some of these amendments, he pointed out, were merely textual corrections; but when the document had passed the Institute their solicitor would be instructed to draw up a form of Charter; and not only would these textual corrections have to be made, but there would be a considerable number of others, not in the least degree involving any questions of principle, but of necessity arising in a new document; for instance, "the present Charter," as it now exists, would become "the late Charter," &c., &c. Therefore he did not propose that the time of the Meeting should be taken up in discussing mere trivialities. Some of Mr. Middleton's amendments, however, were not trivial, but went to the very root and essence of the matter. He should therefore ask Mr. Middleton to deal with his amendment of Clause II. 7a and of Clauses VII. 27 and VII. 28.

Mr. J. MACVICAR ANDERSON [*Past President*]: May I ask what becomes of the insertion suggested in Clause I after the words "hereinafter provided"?

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Middleton has withdrawn that.

Mr. G. A. T. MIDDLETON [A.] said he quite agreed with

Mr. Hall as to the advantages of taking the two significant points, rather than waste the time of the Meeting over a great deal that was insignificant and which the Institute solicitors would attend to. He should like to express his thanks to the Charter Revision Committee for having accorded him two long interviews to discuss the various proposals he had laid before them. As regards Clause II. 7a he had felt all through that the Licentiate class was an unnecessary one. He had been opposed to its formation from the very beginning, and had taken every opportunity of fighting against it. About a month ago he had issued a series of questions to Associates. One of those questions was: "Should the provision for the proposed class of Licentiates be held in abeyance until the terms of the Bill for regulating the profession of Architecture had been passed into law, and the class be then utilised as a registering class for practitioners other than members of the R.I.B.A.?" That was a double question and consequently not perhaps a very well worded question. Partly perhaps on that account, of the 163 answers he received altogether a considerable number failed to answer that question. The majority—a very large majority, 89 per cent.—of those who did answer it were in the affirmative.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is to say, about 89 per cent. of one-seventh of the Associates.

Mr. MIDDLETON: The question was answered by 125. Eighty-nine per cent. of those.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is one-tenth. There are 1,246 Associates. Eighty-nine per cent. of one-tenth.

Mr. MIDDLETON: I only take the percentage of those who answered. I am not trying to bolster up my case at all. From the papers returned I gathered that there was a very general feeling of hesitancy as to whether it was advisable to have the class at all.

THE CHAIRMAN: Your amendment does not challenge the question of the advisability of a class of Licentiates. It is as to the machinery for dealing with the Licentiates. You must kindly address yourself to the amendment.

Mr. C. H. BROMIE [F.]: On a point of order, the Institute has decided that the class of Licentiates shall come into existence. Mr. Middleton is entirely out of order in discussing the question.

THE CHAIRMAN, in reply to a question, stated that the

Institute had decided upon the creation of a Licentiate class in April 1906 and in March 1907 by the unanimous vote of the General Body.*

Mr. MIDDLETON said he recognised that, and that was the reason he had worded his amendment in the way it stood. The object of his amendment was to give plenty of time for further consideration as to what the conditions should be; but, most important of all, his idea was that although they should form the class now, with the possibility of using it eventually, when a Bill was passed, as a compulsory registering class, they should not proceed to form any By-laws relating to that class at all, but leave the class in abeyance until such period. At present Associates had only the right to vote upon the Charter, and therefore only the right to move motions upon the Charter; consequently he was confining himself to the Charter; he therefore moved that the "Licentiates shall be persons elected by the Council at such times and under such conditions as may be hereafter prescribed by By-law."

Mr. H. HARDWICKE LANGSTON [*A.*] seconded the amendment.

Mr. J. MACVICAR ANDERSON [*Past President*] said that the words proposed by the Council were in strict conformity with the Charter. The Fellows and Associates were described, and the Licentiates had now to be described, in words applicable to their case. He could not see any reason for disturbing that wording or supplementing it in the way proposed. Moreover, it had been definitely settled by the Institute that there was to be a class of Licentiates, and, as the suggestion had been made, it was no use half dealing with the matter. It was much better to stick to the words originally proposed by the Council, for which he should certainly vote.

THE CHAIRMAN pointed out that the Institute had decided that the Licentiate class was to be temporary; it was only to be open for twelve months after the passing of the Charter, and then it was to be closed. The object was to safeguard the interests of the Associates, and not to allow a class to be opened for ever which would conflict with their interests, and do them perhaps a great deal of harm.

The amendment having been put to the vote was declared lost.

The next amendment—that relating to the power to dispose of the property of the Institute (Clause VI. 22)—Mr. Middleton withdrew.

The amendment to Clause VII. 27 Mr. MIDDLETON said he thought would be considered the most important he had put upon the agenda. His amendment was to introduce the words "and Associates" in No. 27, so that Associates should have an equal right with Fellows to be present and to vote upon *all* subjects. No. 28 might then be deleted as unnecessary. The present position of affairs had a very considerable amount of absurdity about it. It was perfectly clear, as had been proved, that the Associates had the right to vote upon matters of the Charter, and they were in fact going to vote upon this particular question. The Charter was superior to the By-laws. How was it that they had the right to vote upon that which was superior, while the right to vote upon that which was inferior was denied them? There might have been some reason twenty years ago, when this Charter was formed, for not giving the Associates the full power that they were asking for now; but twenty years had made a great difference in the *personnel* of the Associates; the standard of the class had altered entirely. In those days very few were examined men; now the great majority were. It could not be said either that any great proportion of them were men incapable of forming a just judgment on such questions as were likely to be brought before them in connection with the By-laws. Looking round that evening he did not see any very young lads whom they

would be afraid to trust, and if there were any they must be very few. There must of course be some between twenty-two and twenty-five years of age, and having that in mind he had put three questions on By-laws to see whether the Associates would be able to come to a just judgment upon such points. One of the questions was whether it would be wise to raise the age for admission of Associates to twenty-five, allowing them to pass the examination earlier, but not allowing them to take up their Associateship until they were twenty-five, as was done in the Institution of Civil Engineers. A very large proportion indeed of his answers—117 to 28—were favourable to that. He also put other points which would come before them if they had the right to vote upon By-laws. One of those was as to the Council's representation. He suggested that there should be one Associate in every three ordinary members of the Council. That suggestion seemed to have met with very general acceptance. That would mean eight out of twenty-four, instead of the present four out of twenty-two; but a certain number of his correspondents seemed to have the idea that Associates, being enormously in the majority of the whole of the Institute, ought to have representation in proportion to their numerical strength.

Mr. R. STARK WILKINSON [*A.*] asked how many answers Mr. Middleton had received to his first question—viz., whether the Associates desired at once equal rights with Fellows?

Mr. MIDDLETON said that his question was as to whether they should have the right to vote upon By-laws. There were 128 affirmative and 9 negative on that question. Many did not answer. The other question was as to the right to take a poll of members on all important subjects after proper discussion. There, again, his answers were 86 per cent; that is, 124 to 20. No question was answered by everybody. Personally he felt that a better solution might be the amalgamation of the Fellows and Associates into one class, sweeping away all the divisions and differences that had existed so long. That, however, was not his proposal. His amendment was that the Associates should have the right to vote upon By-laws. The time had fully come to make such a change as this. The Associates were of a different class from what they used to be; they were responsible men, and perfectly capable of coming to a just judgment upon any matter connected with the By-laws.

Mr. R. J. ANGEL, M.Inst.C.E. [*A.*], seconded the amendment. It seemed to him, he said, to carry out the three-fold motto of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity. The Associates had not been provided with that liberty which in any well-organised body a man was entitled to, and they should have the opportunity of objecting that one set of members of the Institute should rule with a somewhat iron hand another set. In the second place they were denied that fraternity which a powerful body such as theirs should possess. The Associates were not taken into the confidence of the seniors on the question of the government of the Institute. Upon some points they were considered of sufficient importance—when, for instance, it came to a question of guineas and the subscriptions became due. Then they were welcomed with open arms. In the third place they were denied equality. He could not see why any member of the Institute should be looked upon as inferior in intelligence to any of the others. He had much pleasure in formally seconding Mr. Middleton's motion.

Mr. R. STARK WILKINSON said that, as one of the oldest Associates, he differed entirely from Mr. Middleton. He spoke now on behalf of the minority who signed that first question. He did not think that the Associates should want to put themselves on an equality with the Fellows. As a rule they were younger men, and many of them were not in practice. Surely the Fellows ought to have a firmer and a higher status in the Institute than the Associates. He thought Mr. Middleton's amendment showed rather a

* JOURNAL, 7th April 1906; *ib.* 9th March 1907.

greedy disposition on the part of those who supported him. What was the use of being a Fellow of the Institute if some distinction were not made? He thought that Associates should wait patiently until they had been in practice for a certain number of years to become Fellows and put themselves on an equality with the seniors. It was scarcely reasonable to wish to be put into the leading position of Fellow at a moment's notice.

Mr. MAURICE B. ADAMS [F.] said he did not believe by any manner of means that the Associates as a body wanted this power. He thought that in the interests of the Associates, much more than in the interests of the Fellows, what was claimed on their behalf was a very great mistake. Members must consider the welfare of the Institute as a whole—consisting as it did of two classes, Fellows and Associates. There would be for one year an admission to a third class, but there was no need to consider that at the present moment. He said to the Associates most sincerely that they were playing the wrong game altogether. He did not believe, if the Institute were polled from one end of England to the other, the result would at all correspond with the somewhat limited return which Mr. Middleton had placed before them. What would there be left for the Associates to look forward to if the Institute was to be practically reduced to a society of Associates? It was perfectly true that the status of the Associates had improved, but whom had they to thank for that? Surely the class of Fellows. They had been doing all they could—and he spoke feelingly upon that point—to improve the education of the young men in order to bring into being a set of competitors with themselves, to the Fellows' own individual disadvantage. For any member to say that there had been no fraternity and no equality—that might be described as a "terminological inexactitude" of the grossest kind. He had been a member of the Institute for a very great many years, and he had never heard, even in the old Tory fogey days, of an Associate being treated with anything but consideration and respect. He put the question before them strongly, as he believed a great many had come there expressly to support Mr. Middleton's amendment; therefore he urged them first to consider in their own interests, quite apart from the Fellows', what this revolution was going to do for them. For his part he could see that it would do them no good. He had had some opportunity of hearing what Associates had said who were not altogether prepared to take a very prominent attitude on the question. Many of them held positions which precluded them from taking a very distinctive position; but he was quite sure of this, that it was only the Associates for the most part who held offices in County Council places, surveyors' offices, District Council offices, and Borough offices—men who were occupied more or less as assistants—who were wanting this voting power. On the other hand, he could not think that men who were in practice—who were, he would not say engaged in the more legitimate form of business, but in the more accepted form of the architect's calling of independent practice—if they supported Mr. Middleton, he could not see what they were driving at by encouraging this proposal; and if he could do anything to prevent it in their own interests he would throw all the force he had in that direction. It was precious little that the Fellows had left over and above that which was enjoyed by the Associates; and if they were all to be brought down to the level of the Associates—which was practically what it would come to—the Fellows would be overwhelmed by the Associates. There were many men who remained Associates who certainly ought to take up the higher position. Whether they failed to do this for financial reasons or not he did not know, but many men were doing a large practice of a kind and yet were content to remain Associates. That was not at all in accordance with the idea which the existence of Fellows and Associates was

intended to provide for. Such men should come up for the full membership; then they would have the chance of going on to the Council and be enabled to exercise the influence they wished. He begged to oppose as far as he possibly could what Mr. Middleton had suggested.

Mr. J. MACVICAR ANDERSON [F.] said he hoped that all the Associates present would respond and appreciate the most sensible observations to which they had just had the pleasure and privilege of listening. His immediate object in rising was to say that, as one of those who had a good deal to do with the revision of the present Charter, he could from recollection distinctly assert that one subject that occupied their attention to a very large extent was this of the privileges of the Associates. They had dealt with the Associates in what was considered a very liberal manner. Some were of opinion that they had gone too far; but the general opinion was that they had acted liberally and fairly by them. To adopt the recommendations made in the amendment before them seemed to him simply absurd. What was the object of having two classes—Associates and Fellows—if they were to be put on precisely the same basis? Mr. Middleton had drawn attention to the fact that there was nothing in the words of the Charter precluding Associates from dealing with the Charter, but only with the By-laws. That, technically, was so; but it never for one moment entered into the thoughts of those who were interested in the Charter at the time that Associates could deal with the Charter; it was too absurd to think of. If, however, there was anything in Mr. Middleton's contention, the simple and proper course to pursue was not to adopt his recommendation, but to put into the clause of the original Charter the word "Charter" as well as "By-laws." That would be a step in the right direction. He should distinctly oppose the amendment.

Mr. J. NIXON HORSFIELD [A.] asked permission to submit the point of view of a new member, the point of view of a quite young lad in practice. It was with great regret that he saw Fellows of the Institute fighting tooth and nail against what one might call in common parlance the backbone of the profession. The Council had asked for an expression of opinion from that Meeting, and it had been ruled from the Chair that the Associates had the right to vote on that expression of opinion. If, then, their opinion was worth taking, why were they not to have the right to show the courage of their convictions by a vote? They were not petitioning; they had the right to alter the Charter, and they proposed to do it in such a way that they should have a right to vote on an equality. The members who had just spoken had addressed their remarks principally to the Associates; he would address himself to the Fellows. He would ask them if they were afraid of the Associates. The Fellows were actual leaders by reason of their seniority, their skill and attainments, and their election to the Fellowship. The Associates were loyal to them, and would continue to be loyal to them; they recognised that they must have leaders, and their leaders were the Fellows; but they wanted to have the right to support their opinions by their votes. They had no desire to give an expression of opinion which might be overruled by their leaders. One speaker had appealed to Associates to vote against themselves for their own good. But Associates would vote for themselves, and Fellows might rely upon loyalty where there was not coercion. He hoped that Mr. Middleton's resolution would have the support of every member of the Institute.

Mr. H. HARDWICKE LANGSTON [A.] said that the last speaker had struck a chord in the hearts of those who remembered the fight of some five-and-twenty years ago to wrest from the Fellows the right of the Associates to vote, and the Associates won. In those days the Associates were not even allowed to vote in the election of members. He asked the Meeting to take the idea presented to them by the last speaker; they did not know the feeling of

loyalty the Associates had for the Institute. He hoped the senior body would be generous now as they had been on the previous occasion. They saw the reason for giving Associates the vote then, and he hoped they would do it again. It would certainly not be to their own detriment.

Mr. GEORGE HUBBARD, F.S.A. [F.], said he very truly sympathised with the Associates in what they felt in this matter, and he thought they had some cause for grievance. To his mind there was no doubt that the Council in the past had elected over their heads members of the profession as Fellows who had not held, and did not hold, anything like the architectural qualifications that many of the Associates possessed. The question, however, raised by Mr. Middleton appeared to him to be one that was not worthy of really serious consideration. In the first place he was proposing that the Associates and the Fellows should be on an equality, with the exception of the fees and the representation on the Council. If the Associates had equal powers with the Fellows of voting on the By-laws, it would be quite possible for them to vote more than half the seats on the Council to the Associates, which would be a real reversal of the proper and legitimate position of affairs in the Institute. There was no doubt that the Fellows were, and ought to be, the leaders. The Fellows numbered something like 900, and the Associates about 1,300. To give equal voting power under those conditions would be to put the leaders, as they had been called, at a disadvantage. His sympathies, however, were very strongly with the Associates, and he thought they should have some voice in framing or altering the By-laws, and if that were the general view of the Meeting he thought the Associates should be granted the vote, and that, having regard to the proportion of Fellows to Associates, the Fellows ought to have two votes in place of their one. He suggested that the difficulty might be got over in that way, and Associates would then have some voice on matters connected with the By-laws.

Mr. W. HOWARD SETH SMITH [F.] said he did not think anyone who knew the position he had taken up with reference to the Registration question would doubt that he was thoroughly sincere in his wish to carry through the great project of reform which had been discussed so continuously for the past two years and had been already carried to a great extent—*i.e.* the compromise between the extreme Registration position and that which appeared to be within the range of practical politics—the enlargement of the Institute on the lines now laid down. Many of them may have read the statement of a great statesman last week that nothing was so prejudicial to reform as revolution. Mr. Middleton's was a most revolutionary motion: it cut at the very root of the constitution of the Institute, and, to say the very least, it would be a hazardous experiment. Therefore, as one who had always advocated reform and an enlargement of the powers of the Associates as far as possible, he was bound to oppose it. The influence of the Institute had grown immensely, as well as the qualification of its membership, and it now occupied a very important position, as was shown by the applications they received from all parts of the country for decisions, appointments, and references of all kinds. That position had been attained under its present constitution, and that constitution had been shown to work very fairly well. Nothing proved the liberty and the great power that the Associates possessed more than the proposal for which the present meeting was called—*viz.* to pass into law this scheme for some kind of registration. They were closing the profession gradually; it was a step in the direction which some of them who were looked upon as revolutionists a few years ago felt must be taken, and that the proper body to pass it was the Institute; and they rejoiced that some sort of compromise had been arrived at which bound together the various classes and interests of their great Institute, and that there

was a working scheme on the *tapis*. They had been working at it for years and years, and it was nearly matured; but if they were to pass this resolution of Mr. Middleton's he was perfectly convinced that that scheme would be wrecked. He would put to Mr. Middleton what his particular purpose was that evening—whether it was on the broad ground of giving the Associates on all subjects full voting power in connection with By-laws and anything else, or whether he felt that the scheme—the modified Registration scheme, the alteration of the Charter, the obtaining of the Bill and the election of a new class of membership—was not satisfactory from the extremist point of view, and, therefore, he thought that the Associates would vote against that if they had this power. Whether that was his purpose or not he did not know, but he would only say that it was very inconsistent with the facts and the history of the movement. It was Mr. Middleton's motion which produced the measure they had met that evening to pass; it was he himself who proposed it, and it was the moderation of the Fellows, led by Sir Aston Webb, which brought about the present compromise, and on which they who felt very strongly that the profession generally should be closed gave way. The other side had met them generously and proposed that the Institute itself should become a kind of Registration Society, bringing in the whole profession and making the Institute truly representative of the profession. Should this scheme not be successful after three or four years' working they would then be in a position to promote a Bill to close the profession. It seemed to him that that was a wise, tentative scheme which appealed to all parties, although it might not be satisfactory to everybody. The progress which had been made under the present constitution appeared to him to work well, and the Associates' influence was very paramount. Whenever they had a grievance or whenever they wanted to carry a great measure by a two-thirds majority in the Institute, surely they could make their voices heard and their influence felt, as they had full deliberative power and voting power except in the modification of the By-laws. The Institute was the University of Architecture of the country, and the Associates were the graduates in theory and the Fellows were the graduates in experience. That point of experience was a very important one. He felt that they should be running a terrible risk, not only to the scheme which after enormous care and pains had been matured, but that they should infallibly break up the Institute into new sections if this were carried, and all the trouble they had been at for so many years to bind the Institute into a really representative body would be rendered futile. He therefore voted against the motion.

Sir ASTON WEBB, R.A., *Past President*, said he was sorry he must begin with a regret that the magnificent meeting that evening was not engaged in something more useful to the art of architecture than the discussion they were engaged in. He should like to have seen the meeting discussing and supporting Mr. Burns's Bill for the improvement and development of their towns and cities; or he should like to have seen it discussing some large scheme of education which would be of use to their younger men when they came into the profession; or he would like to have seen them really seriously engaged in trying to see how their ancient buildings might be longer preserved to them—anything, in fact, that had more to do with architecture than the present question. He had worked for many years at the particular matter now before them, and he was bound to say he was rather weary of it. It seemed as if they never could get to the last word over it. It reminded him of a story he heard the other night of a small boy who had lost his father, and on being asked what his father's last words were the boy replied, "He didn't have no last words, sir. My mother was with him to the very last!" We

apparently were to have no last word, and these troublesome amendments were to be with us to the very last. He (Sir Aston) confessed that if he had had the honour of occupying the Chair that evening he should have had no hesitation whatever in ruling this amendment about Associates out of order altogether. They had met for quite a different subject. The Institute had passed what was intended to be a compromise on the matter of registration. Some thought they had gone too far in one direction, others that they had gone too far in another; but they met and came to a compromise which was thought a reasonable one for the Institute. The proposal was adopted by the Institute; the Council were asked to put it into form and to bring it up for the approval of the General Body. Then, at the very last moment, members had an entirely different subject sprung upon them. They were not discussing the compromise; they were discussing an entirely different thing—the question of the admission of the Associates to equal voting rights with Fellows. He felt sure that the members of the Institute could never allow a temporary obstacle of that sort to upset the whole fundamental basis of the Institute. If that had to be done, it must be done after due discussion and consideration by everybody—not by a vote at one meeting of this sort sprung upon them at the last moment. He had no hesitation in saying that they were not prepared to consider duly and properly such an amendment as that, and he hoped for that reason that it would not be accepted. Supposing for the moment that it were accepted, what would be the position of the President and the Council? It said at the end of the notice paper that the Council were to be asked to take this scheme back. Were they going to revise it on this line? How could the Council do that when they had told members that they did not agree with it; that they did not think it was for the good of the Institute that an Associate should have this voting power until he had been seven years in the Institute and had become qualified to be a Fellow? That was not a very long time to wait. He himself had waited nine years; then he came in as a Fellow, and he had had a vote ever since. As to the member who was proposing this amendment, he had taken the trouble to look up his name in the KALENDAR, and found that he had been 25 years an Associate! What would be the position of the Council? Were they meekly to prepare a scheme they did not agree to? When it came up what would happen? Someone would propose that the Associates should not have the vote in question; then it would go see saw backwards and forwards, and the unfortunate little friction, which was not really a serious thing, would go on and on, and would prevent the great work the Institute ought to be doing instead of discussing matters of this sort. Such a situation was not worthy of the Institute. What was the alternative if the Council did not adopt this proposal? The only alternative was for them to go out, and then he was afraid unfortunately the By-laws would not allow the mover of this proposal to be President—although no doubt in time he might alter the Charter and By-laws and become President, with four Associates as Vice-Presidents, and as many of the rest as were available as the Council. Would that be a good thing for the Institute? He was not personal at all, but it certainly would not be a natural thing. If, however, they were to give power to the Associates, they must also give them responsibility. Power without responsibility was not a good thing in any walk of life, either for an architect, or for an Associate, or anybody else. Therefore if Associates were to be given the power to vote on the By-laws they must be given the responsibility of having to carry out their proposals. They could not expect a body of men who did not agree with them to carry it through for them. Therefore it seemed to him obvious on the face of it, that, looked at in the most cold-

blooded way, as he was trying to look at it, it would not work for the Associates to be granted this power. The Institute had laboured long over this Registration matter, and they had at last come to a compromise: some thought it went too far one way, and others too far the other, but for the good of the Institute, for the release of this troublesome question, they had all agreed to it. They had come that evening to approve of the alterations made in the Charter with a view to carrying it out, and somewhat to extend the legal position of members of the Institute. That was a very great step towards what many had been anxious for; it was giving a very great deal; and now was the opportunity. If that opportunity went by this evening it would not occur again for a long time, and the Institute would be set back many years in its work, which was just beginning. A few days ago a distinguished man asked him if they had managed to join together the whole profession within the Institute, or whether a large number remained outside. He (Sir Aston) informed him that they had to a very great extent united, and that there remained outside hardly more than perhaps half-a-dozen distinguished men whom they all wished would join them. "Then," his friend remarked, "you will go ahead; you will have new premises; you will have some influence, etc." He (Sir Aston) assented, and ventured to express his belief that they had some influence already. If his friend saw them that evening squabbling over a little thing of this sort, he was afraid he would shake his head sadly. He hoped that for the good of their art and for the good of the Institute they would unanimously decide to proceed with those proposals which the Council had so carefully prepared, and to leave the other question altogether on one side.

Mr. W. R. DAVISON [A.] said he should like to point out another aspect of the case before the vote was taken. Assuming that the Institute would remain as at present with the power as to the By-laws entirely in the hands of the Fellows, next year they might have 5,000 Licentiates in the Institute, and it must be remembered that their term as Licentiates was not for one year only—it was a permanency. It was true that the door would only be open for one year, but the class was for the term of their natural lives. Associates might have to fight against this class of Licentiates. Supposing these 5,000 men—many of them experienced men—admitted to the Institute, the Fellows would naturally think that it was only fair that they should have the vote; there was nothing to stop them altering the By-laws to give Licentiates the vote, and in time there was no reason why the Associates' class should not be put back into a decidedly third place. He had been connected with one institution in which exactly the same process had taken place.

THE CHAIRMAN said he felt almost disinclined to add anything to the weighty words which had fallen from Sir Aston Webb, but he felt the responsibility of being in the Chair that evening, and he hoped they would bear with him for a few moments. With reference to the warning given by the last speaker, the picture he had drawn was a fancy one, and a perfectly impossible thing, because the proposal was that, under the Charter, the Licentiates could not have a vote; they were not corporate members of the Institute, and therefore it followed that neither the Fellows nor anybody else could at any time give them the right to vote. They could never vote so long as the Charter stood; they could never vote if it were desired to amend the Charter; and therefore the expressed fear was a mist in the air. He would most earnestly urge the meeting to adopt the advice Sir Aston Webb had given them in preference to that of Mr. Middleton. The first speech he (the speaker) made in that room was on the Charter in 1887. He regretted to say that he spoke for thirty minutes, and a main feature of that speech was one urging that the Associates should be given votes. It was a speech made after the late

Professor Kerr had obtained a vote rejecting the Council's draft of a new Charter which gave that vote. After that rejection he had the great honour of opening the adjourned debate, and at that sitting they carried the Charter as proposed by the Council absolutely, he thought, without a dissentient vote, and giving the Associates the proud position they at present held. What was the Associates' present complaint? What was the defect they were seeking to remedy? From the date of the present Charter onwards the education of architects had advanced; the status of Associates had advanced; the position and influence of the Institute had advanced by leaps and bounds until from a comparatively unknown society there was scarcely, as had been pointed out by Mr. Seth-Smith, a public body in England that did not on occasion come there for advice and guidance. Was that a thing to be lightly thrown away? Did they suppose these public bodies came there because they thought they were coming to an Institute governed by a junior body who had not necessarily great experience, or did they come there because they saw at the head of that body men of experience, men who had knowledge of the world, men who were elected representatives, and men chosen by the Associates—on equal terms with the Fellows—to represent them as the governing body of the Institute, and to stand before the world as the leaders of the representative institution of the architects of the country? That was why the influence of the Institute had advanced. Mr. Middleton was light-heartedly asking them to throw that to the winds. He was asking them that the predominant power should be given to those who were Associates, who were the majority of voters at the Institute. It was perfectly legitimate to raise the question, but they must show some reason why it should be given. There had never been a single case where a representation made properly, as Mr. Maurice Adams said, by Associates had not received the most earnest consideration of those who were their elected representatives; and they had given effect to it whenever it had been, in the judgment of those who had no other interest but the Institute's to serve, for the benefit of the Institute to do so. What was the Associates' grievance? They had been told in beautiful language that there was no "liberty, equality, or fraternity." But there was liberty for every Associate to compete with every Fellow, and there was nothing in the Charter or By-laws which made one man as a man superior in the least degree to the other. There was not a Fellow in the Institute who was desirous of making any inequality. Then about fraternity. He knew amongst his personal friends as many Associates as he knew Fellows. He was sure that every Associate who knew a Fellow felt that he always met him as a friend and an equal, and the only difference between them was that if the Associate had not quite as much experience as the Fellow, the latter placed his experience freely and without reward at the service of the Associate to help him. Associates won competitions against Fellows, and the Fellows did not feel jealous, but were delighted to see that architecture was advancing. Having made these observations, he wanted to ask them, if the majority who were Associates had the right to vote on By-laws, what was to preclude them, if they thought fit, from returning a whole Council of Associates? It was the practice of every learned Society for the men of the greater experience to be the depositaries of this right of voting on the By-laws; it was in the interest of the junior class that the men of greater experience should be in the forefront, so that if they had to go to battle, as they constantly had, in their interests, they should be able to talk with the enemy at the gate, whoever he might be, with something like equality. That being so, he asked them with the greatest confidence to follow the guidance Sir Aston Webb had given them. He asked them not to be led away by Mr. Middleton's suggestions, which

however honestly meant—and he did not doubt their honesty for a moment—were not wise; they were not the result of the experience of a man who had been long in practice; they were not such as it would be prudent in the interests of the Institute for them to adopt; and he seriously hoped that when they voted they would vote with a grave sense of responsibility; that they would help the Institute to get this new scheme off their minds, and to turn their thoughts to something that was infinitely more interesting, viz. the advancement of their art.

Mr. G. A. T. MIDDLETON [A.] said he had not been well lately and hardly felt capable of answering the points at any length. He should, however, just like to answer two to three points that had been raised. Sir Aston Webb, for instance, said this was not the time to press the matter. The opportunities, however, did not come often for revising the Charter. It was over twenty years since the last opportunity came for any material alteration; the Associates improved their position then. If they did not take the opportunity that evening, it would practically be gone for the rest of their lifetime. The present was practically the one opportunity they had. Sir Aston Webb said they should see-saw backwards and forwards; but on this point there would come the confirmatory meeting a fortnight or three weeks hence, when it would be confirmed and over. Mr. Seth-Smith had rather confused the two amendments he had moved: the one which had already been negatived, and this which was now before them—for he talked a good deal of the effect of this upon registration. This, he took it, was an entirely distinct point from registration; the two things were not bound up with each other; the Associates' position in the Institute was a different matter. He had spoken on general grounds; it was on that ground he was working to advance the Associates' position by giving them such rights to vote at the Institute meetings as he considered they ought to have. Another thing Mr. Seth-Smith had said which, accurately as it was worded, and accurate as it was in its intention, might have given an inaccurate impression; it was not he (Mr. Middleton) who originated the compromise. He perhaps had made the original motion which led to the formation of the Committee which produced the compromise, but he had never liked the compromise. He himself was an ardent Registrationist, and should continue to go forward to that end. But the question before them was not registration. The question was, Should the Associates have the right to vote upon alterations, &c., upon the By-laws equally with the Fellows?

THE CHAIRMAN, rising to put the amendment, said that the point before them was that the Associates should have the right under the Charter to vote upon the By-laws, that is to say, should be equal in every respect as regards responsibility to the Fellows.

Upon a show of hands 26 voted for the amendment, and an overwhelming majority against. THE CHAIRMAN declared the amendment lost.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now there is the substantive motion; I put to you the original motion—viz., "That this Meeting do approve the proposals of the Council in respect of the Charter and By-laws as set out in the printed paper," with the slight verbal amendments I have made.

Mr. A. H. REID [F.]: Before that motion is put may I ask if we may discuss any further points. There are some points one has not had an opportunity of going into before. It is most important that ample opportunity should be given, in the case of foreign or colonial candidates, that members living in those colonies should have sufficient notice to express an opinion before the elections come on.

THE CHAIRMAN: As to elections, with very great regret I am afraid it is impossible to take anything as an amendment to this to-night, no notice having been given of it.

If you will kindly send to the Council any verbal alteration that does not affect anything in the nature of principle here it shall receive consideration and be handed to the solicitors to be dealt with in the draft when the text of the Charter is drawn.

Mr. REID [*handing up paper*]: I have put them all in writing, thinking that might be the course suggested.

Mr. H. HARDWICKE LANGSTON [A.] wished to bring forward an amendment respecting the undertaking to be given in the revised Declaration that members should not advertise their names in newspapers, &c.; he was rather in doubt as to what was meant by those words, and the President had promised him an opportunity of bringing the matter forward.

THE CHAIRMAN ruled that the amendment would be out of order, as notice of the motion had not been given, as required under the By-laws.

THE CHAIRMAN then moved that the proposals of the Council as printed, subject to the drafting amendments that had been mentioned, be approved.

On a show of hands the motion was carried, against one dissident.

THE CHAIRMAN further moved that the Council do apply to His Majesty to grant a new Charter embodying the revisions now approved of the existing Charter.

The motion was carried as before on a show of hands, against one dissident.

THE CHAIRMAN finally announced that the Council would at once instruct the Institute solicitors to draft a new Charter with all necessary textual alterations, to give effect to the revisions now adopted.

THE CHAIRMAN, in reply to Mr. MIDDLETON, stated that there was no necessity for further confirmation of the proposals for alteration of the Charter.

MINUTES. III.

At the Third General Meeting (Business) of the Session 1907-08, held Monday, 2nd December 1907, at 8 p.m. —Present: Mr. Edwin T. Hall, *Vice-President*, in the Chair; 93 Fellows (including 22 members of the Council) and 93 Associates (including 1 member of the Council) —the Minutes of the General Meeting (Ordinary) held 18th November 1907 [*ante*, p. 80], were taken as read and signed as correct.

The Hon. Secretary announced the decease of William Alexander Longmore, *Fellow*.

The following members attending for the first time since their election were formally admitted by the Chairman:—viz., William Carter Fenton [F.], President of the Sheffield Society of Architects; Alexander Cochran Denny [A.], Frank Jamieson Forster [A.], and Isaac Taylor Sifton [A.].

The following candidates for membership were elected by show of hands under By-law 9:—

AS FELLOWS (51).

JAMES PEARSON ALISON (Hawick, N.B.).
DAVID ANDREW, JUN. (Glasgow).
CHARLES ROBERT ASHBEE, M.A. Cantab.
HENRY VICTOR ASHLEY.
HERBERT ASPINALL (Liverpool).
HENRY GREIG BADENOCH (Newcastle-on-Tyne).
JAMES THOMAS BAILLIE (Edinburgh).
EDWARD BOEHMER.
JOHN M. BOWIE (Dumfries).
JAMES BRUCE (Newcastle-on-Tyne).
WALTER ASHBRIDGE CHAMBERS (Bombay).
ARTHUR STANSFELD DIXON, M.A. Oxon. (Birmingham).

ALFRED JOHN DUNN [*Pugin Student 1895, Associate 1895*] (Birmingham).
HORACE COWLEY NESHAM FARQUHARSON.
HERBERT LAUNCELOT FEDDEN.
ROBERT JOSEPH HADDON (Melbourne, Australia).
JOHN HALL (Sunderland).
RICHARD HALL (Bangor).
RALTON GARDNER HAMMOND.
EWEN HARPER (Birmingham).
NATHANIEL WILLIAM HARRISON (Oxford).
JAMES HENDERSON (Alberta, Canada).
JAMES HIND (Perth, W. Australia).
ALBERT HOWELL.
ROBERT HENRY KERR.
GEORGE ARTHUR LANSDOWN.
ALEXANDER COLBOURNE LITTLE (Hong Kong).
THOMAS JOHN MELLON (Dublin).
ROBERT HEATH MEW.
ROBERT CUNINGHAME MURRAY.
HERBERT LUCK NORTH, B.A. Cantab. [*Associate 1905*] (Llanfairfechan, N. Wales).
ARTHUR HENRY OUGH, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E. [*Associate 1892*] (Hong Kong).
HENRY WILLIAM HETHERINGTON PALMER.
THOMAS TOLMIE PATERSON (Edinburgh).
FRANK BARRYPE ACOCK (Birmingham).
LENNOX ROBERTSON (Cardiff).
CHARLES COLLIS ROBIN.
FRANK HEARN SHAYLER (Shrewsbury).
GODFREY DANIEL BOWER SHEPHERD (Dundee).
FRANK EDWARD SMEE.
JOHN ARTHUR SMITH (Basingstoke).
CHARLES F. STEVENS (Bombay).
FRANCIS JOHN STURDY [*Associate 1882*].
HERBERT LIONEL THORNEY (Plymouth).
EDWARD FINNEMORE TITLEY (Birmingham).
PHILIP JOHN TURNER [*Associate 1901*] (Stowmarket).
ARTHUR FREDERICK USHER.
ANDREW VASSALLO (Malta).
HORACE MAGENISS WAKLEY.
WILLIAM CHARLES WAYMOUTH [*Associate 1895*].
GEORGE WILSON (Edinburgh).

AS ASSOCIATES (33).

FREDERICK NOEL BAMFORD [*Probationer 1904, Student 1904*] (Auckland, N.Z.).
HAROLD PERCY BRETNALL [*Special Examination*].
HENRY CHARLES BROWN [*Special Examination*].
DUNCAN WALTER CLARK [*Probationer 1902, Student 1904*].
CHARLES EMERSON CLOUTING [*Probationer 1900, Student 1903*].
FREDERICK EDWIN COLLINGTON [*Probationer 1898, Student 1905*] (Nottingham).
LAWRENCE STANLEY CROSBIE [*Probationer 1895, Student 1903*].
LEONARD WILLIAM EDMONDS [*Probationer 1903, Student 1905*].
GEORGE HARTLEY GOLDSMITH [*Probationer 1900, Student 1905*] (Manchester).
ALFRED HILL [*Probationer 1902, Student 1903*] (Huddersfield).
WILLIAM DAVID JENKINS, F.S.I. [*Special Examination*] (Llandilo).
ARTHUR WM. KENYON [*Probationer 1901, Student 1905*].
GEORGE ESSELMONT GORDON LEITH [*Probationer 1905, Student 1906*].
PERCY WELLS LOVELL [*Probationer 1900, Student 1902*].
WALTER GOLDSTRAW MOFFAT [*Special Examination*] (Alexandria, Egypt).
SPENCER HARRIS JOSEPH MURCH [*Probationer 1900, Student 1903*].

BRUCE WILLIAM OLIVER [*Probationer 1902, Student 1904*] (Barnstaple).
 HARRY PHIBBS [*Special Examination*] (Shrewsbury).
 LOUIS AUGUSTUS PHILLIPS [*Probationer 1896, Student 1903*] (Newport, Mon.).
 HENRY ARTHUR PORTER [*Probationer 1900, Student 1904*].
 JOHN CLIFFORD PROCTER [*Probationer 1899, Student 1903*] (Benrhydding).
 ARCHIBALD HURLEY ROBINSON [*Probationer 1901, Student 1903*] (Birmingham).
 EDGAR JOHN SCAIFE [*Probationer 1905, Student 1905*] (Bolton).
 HERBERT MARSHALL SPENCE [*Probationer 1902, Student 1904*].
 WILLIAM STOCKDALE [*Probationer 1900, Student 1903*] (North Shields).
 ROBERT JOHN TALL [*Probationer 1900, Student 1904*].
 ARTHUR TEDMAN [*Probationer 1898, Student 1900*] (Bristol).
 ALFRED DENNIS THACKER [*Special Examination*] (Birmingham).
 BERNARD DAVID TRACEY [*Probationer 1896, Student 1901*].
 WILLIAM WHITEHEAD [*Probationer 1903, Student 1905*] (Leeds).
 ARTHUR REGINALD WIDDOWSON [*Probationer 1903, Student 1906*] (Leicester).
 LESLIE WILKINSON [*Probationer 1901, Student 1903*].
 SAMUEL ARTHUR SPEARE YEO [*Probationer 1903, Student 1904*].

The Secretary announced that by a resolution of the Council under By-law 20 the following had ceased to be members of the Royal Institute—viz., James Rawson Carroll, from the class of Fellows; William John Childs, Charles Horatio Flack, Sidney George Goss, Percy John Groom, Francis William St. Aubyn, Frank Tupper White, from the class of Associates.

The Secretary announced the results of the Preliminary and Intermediate Examinations held in November, and read the names of candidates who had passed the Final and Special.

The Hon. Secretary formally acknowledged the receipt of books presented to the Library [see *Supplement*], and having moved, the Meeting resolved, that the cordial thanks of the Institute be accorded to the donors.

The Chairman announced that the question of closing the Fellowship except to Associates, or those who had passed the Examination qualifying for Associateship, which it had been resolved should take place at the end of the present year, had been considered by the Charter Revision Committee, who had reported to the Council and suggested the adoption of one of the following alternatives—viz.

- (1) To make an application forthwith to the Privy Council at considerable cost to alter By-law 3 so as to carry out the implied undertakings given by the Chairman at the General Meeting of 3rd, December 1906, that if the open period were extended from 31st December 1906 to 31st December 1907 all the proposed changes in By-laws should be passed through the Privy Council by the latter date.
- or (2) In view of the fact that early application will be made to the Privy Council for the general alteration of Charter and By-laws, to postpone the question of closure until such time.
- or (3) To suspend the By-laws relating to the election of members in so far as they relate to the class of Fellows. (According to this alternative no Fellow could be elected during the period of suspension, even from the class of Associates.)

The Chairman stated that the Council considered the

adoption of the first alternative inexpedient on the score of expense.

On the motion of Mr. John Slater [*F.*], seconded by Mr. James S. Gibson [*F.*], the second alternative was adopted, and the meeting

RESOLVED, that the closure of the Fellowship resolved upon at the Meeting of the 6th June 1904 and the 3rd December 1906 be deferred until the granting of the new Charter.

The Chairman formally presented the Council's proposals for the revision of the Charter and By-laws, and having pointed out some slight verbal errors [see Report, p. 99] in the document as printed, the Meeting agreed to their correction in the manner suggested.

The Chairman, referring to a number of amendments to the Charter which Mr. G. A. T. Middleton [*A.*] had given notice to bring forward at that meeting [see page 98], and pointing out that some of these amendments were merely textual corrections which the Institute's solicitors would attend to in making their final draft, ruled that Mr. Middleton must confine himself to those only of his amendments which involved questions of principle.

Mr. Middleton having moved that clause II. 7a should read: "Licentiates shall be persons elected by the Council at such times and under such conditions as may be hereafter prescribed by By-law," the proposal was discussed, and negatived upon a show of hands.

The new reading proposed by Mr. Middleton for clause VI. 22 was withdrawn.

An amendment proposed by Mr. Middleton to insert the words "and Associates" after the word "Fellows" in clause VII. 27, so as to give Associates an equal right with Fellows to vote upon any subject brought before a Meeting, was discussed and rejected by a large majority.

Mr. A. H. Reid [*F.*] having asked for provision to be made in the By-laws for members living in the Colonies to have notice of nominations of colonial candidates in time for them to express their opinion thereon before the election, the Chairman stated that suggestions that did not involve questions of principle should be sent to the Council, and if approved the Institute's solicitors should be instructed to deal with them in the draft.

Mr. H. Hardwicke Langston [*A.*] asking leave to bring forward an amendment respecting the revised form of Declaration (XIX. 83), the Chairman ruled that no notice of the proposal having been received as required under the By-laws it was not competent to the Meeting to discuss it.

The original motion was then put from the Chair, and it was

RESOLVED, against one dissentient, That this Meeting do approve the proposals of the Council in respect of the Charter and By-laws as set out on the printed paper, subject to such slight verbal amendments as might be found necessary.

On the motion of the Chairman, it was

RESOLVED, against one dissentient, that the Council do apply to His Majesty to grant a new Charter embodying the revisions now approved of the existing Charter.

The Chairman finally announced that the Council would at once instruct the Institute's solicitors to draft a new Charter with all necessary textual alterations, to give effect to the revisions now adopted.

The proceedings closed and the Meeting separated at 10 p.m.



9, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W., 7th December 1907.

CHRONICLE.

The Revised Charter.

The final assent of the Institute to the proposals of the Council for the Revision of the Charter and By-laws was given at the General Meeting on the 2nd inst., Mr. Edwin T. Hall, *Vice-President*, in the Chair. For the information of absent members it may be mentioned that the meeting was a very representative one, not only of Metropolitan but of provincial members. The room was packed to its utmost capacity, every seat being occupied, and many members having to stand during the entire proceedings. Fellows and Associates were present in exactly equal numbers, there being ninety-three of each class, and as far as could be judged from the Chairman's table every member took part in the show of hands for or against the amendments upon which he was called to vote. The Ayes for Mr. Middleton's amendments were carefully counted, and, as will be seen from the report on preceding pages, they did not exceed twenty-six on the principal amendment submitted. The feeling of the meeting, however, had declared itself before the votes were recorded. The murmurs of approval from every part of the room which accompanied Sir Aston Webb's speech, and the prolonged applause at its close, left no doubt as to the direction the voting would take.

The revised constitution of the Institute has been the natural sequence of the labours of the Registration Committee appointed by the Institute four years ago [*JOURNAL*, 9 Jan. 1904], and the scheme adopted last Monday was based on the report of a Registration Sub-Committee brought before the Institute and adopted on the 3rd April last year [*JOURNAL*, 7 April 1906]. An outline of the history of the whole proceedings before the Registration Committee will be found in the opening speech of the Chairman of that meeting, Mr. Edwin T. Hall [*ib.* p. 305.]

Elections to the Fellowship.

In accordance with the notice on the agenda issued with the last number of the *JOURNAL*, the

Chairman of the Business Meeting last Monday, Mr. Edwin T. Hall announced that the question of the Fellowship had been considered by the Charter Revision Committee, and that they had reported to the Council as follows :—

With regard to the closure of the Fellowship, the Committee *Resolved* that it be recommended to the Council that at the first opportunity at a General Meeting the President should ask the general body which of the following alternatives would meet their wishes :—

- (1) To make an application forthwith to the Privy Council at considerable cost to alter By-law 8 so as to carry out the implied undertakings given by the Chairman at the General Meeting of 8rd December 1906 that if the open period were extended from 31st December 1906 to 31st December 1907 all the proposed changes in By-laws should be passed through the Privy Council by the latter date.
- or (2) In view of the fact that early application will be made to the Privy Council for the general alteration of Charter and By-laws, to postpone the question of closure until such time.
- or (3) To suspend the By-laws relating to the election of members in so far as they relate to the class of Fellows. (According to this alternative no Fellow could be elected during the period of suspension, even from the class of Associates.)

The CHAIRMAN went on to state that the Council had adopted the above recommendation, and on behalf of the Council he had to inform the Meeting that they considered the adoption of the first alternative to be inexpedient on the score of expense. The Chairman explained that the Council had been most anxious to follow the Resolution of the Royal Institute to close the Fellowship to all who were not Associates, or had not passed the examination for Associateship; but as the By-law stood at present they had been unable to do that. The Council had hoped that the new Charter and By-laws would have been got through by the end of the present year, but by an unfortunate accident last July's meeting became abortive, and they had been unable to proceed with the matter. It was therefore for the Meeting to say which of the three courses suggested they would prefer to adopt.

Mr. JOHN SLATER [*F.*] moved, and Mr. JAMES S. GIBSON [*F.*] seconded, that No. 2 be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN having put the proposition to the Meeting, it was voted upon by show of hands and declared carried.

Resignation of the Secretary.

Mr. Edwin T. Hall, *Vice-President*, Chairman of the General Meeting last Monday, announced that the Secretary of the Institute, Mr. W. J. Locke,

had sent in his resignation. This step had been taken in consequence, he was glad to say, of the great success which Mr. Locke had attained in another branch of art. The Chairman went on to say that he was sure members would all regret that they had to part with him, but they would rejoice in the cause of his retirement and congratulate him on his success. With reference to the filling of the position, the Council had decided to advertise the office, and the advertisement would appear in the course of a few days. He need not enter into details of the qualifications required in the Secretary; these of course would be duly made known. He thought it would not be becoming for him at the present moment to make any further observation in regard to the retiring Secretary. Mr. Locke would be with them until Christmas, and an opportunity would no doubt arise when some observations would be made which he was quite sure they would all be very pleased to hear and endorse.

The *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. Alexander Graham, F.S.A., asked to be allowed to express his appreciation of the great services which Mr. Locke had rendered the Institute during the long period of his Secretaryship. He (Mr. Graham) had been associated as Honorary Secretary with him for several years, and he was happy to say that during the whole of that time they had been in perfect accord and unison. Since Mr. Locke had been with them the work of the Institute had grown enormously. He had, however, always shown himself able to cope with it and to grasp the many difficulties that had come before him. They all knew Mr. Locke's mastery of the French tongue, and that he was able not only to read and write French fluently, but to express himself in that language with as much ease and facility as would a Parisian himself. This accomplishment had been of great advantage to the Institute; for their correspondence from abroad had increased considerably, and they hoped most sincerely that his successor would be of as much service to them in this respect as Mr. Locke had been. They could only tender their thanks to him for the services he had rendered, and hope that the career he had chosen in another sphere of art would be as successful as his career had been at the Institute.

THE NOVEMBER EXAMINATIONS.

The Preliminary.

The Preliminary Examination, qualifying for registration as *Probationer R.I.B.A.*, was held in London and the provincial centres mentioned below on the 4th and 5th November. One hundred and fifty-three candidates were admitted, and claims for exemption from sitting for the Examination were allowed to the number of 33. The

remaining 120 were examined, with the following results:—

District	Number Examined	Passed	Relegated
London	64	43	21
Belfast	2	1	1
Birmingham . .	15	12	3
Bristol	8	2	6
Leeds	4	3	1
Manchester . . .	25	16	9
Newcastle . . .	2	2	—
	120	79	41

The passed candidates, with those exempted—making a total of 112 altogether—are as follows:—

AGNEW: John; Galwally Park, Belfast.
 ALEXANDER: Dare Robertson; Grimston House, Hornsea, E. Yorks.
 ANTLIFF: Norris Slater; Draycott, near Derby.
 ATCHISON: Harold Percy Reynolds; 35 Cheriton Road, Folkestone.
 AYSHFORD: Harold; Stalheim, Woodside Park, N.
 BAKER: Harold; The Dell, Serpentine Road, Selly Hill, Birmingham.
 BARON: Spencer Bardsley; 82 Friargate, Derby.
 BAYLIS: Arthur Gidlow; c/o A. F. Watson, Esq., St. James' Chambers, Sheffield.
 BENWELL: Walter Richard; 2 Cavendish Mews North, Hallam Street, Portland Place, W.
 BLACKWELL: Charles Christie; 4 Market Place, Leicester.
 BOAG: Robert Steven; Kebroyd, Lennoxvale, Belfast.
 BOTT: Thomas Charles; 2 Prospect Road, Leicester.
 BOWKER: Harold; Wilderspool, Ellesmere Park, Eccles, Manchester.
 BRACK: Laurence; Preston Farm, Stockton-on-Tees.
 BROMLEY: William Holmes; "Roxborough," Holyhead Road, Coventry.
 CALVERT: Alan Cuthbert; 1 Belgrave Villas, Bath.
 CAMPBELL: John; 30 Portland Grove, Fallowfield, Manchester.
 CHAMPION: William Hall; 8 Mecklenburgh Street, W.C.
 CHANDLER: Albert Henry; 8 Plympton Road, Brondesbury, N.W.
 CHANTER: Horace Raymond; 3 Camden Gardens, Shepherd's Bush, London, W.
 CHARD: Charles Norman; "Parkside," Westfield, Bridgewater, Somerset.
 CHEERS: Henry Alexander; County Chambers, Hounslow.
 CHETTLE: George Hulbert; 76 Ridge Road, Hornsey, N.
 COGSWELL: Victor Gordon; "Sunnycote," London Road, Portsmouth.
 COLE: Leopold Edmund; "Kisber," Exeter Road, Newmarket.
 COLERIDGE: Paul Humphrey; 7 Egerton Mansions, S.W.
 CONNALL: Harold John; 55 Wilfred Street, Derby.
 CURNOW: Stanley John; 42 Stanhope Gardens, Ilford, E.
 EVANS: Arthur Frederic, jun.; Fazakerley House, Prescot, Lancs.
 EVANS: Thomas Glynne; 5 Balmoral Road, Liverpool.
 FERNYHOUGH: Samuel; "Rose Dene," Davenport Park, Stockport.
 FIENNES: Laurence John Evelyn; The Head Master's House, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex.
 FINCHER: John William; "Brooklands" Shottery, Stratford-on-Avon.
 FULLEYLOVE: John Christopher Bradshaw; 21 Church Row, Hampstead, N.W.

- GALE : George Alexander ; 30 Parkhurst Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.
- GILLESPIE : James ; 6 Bruntfield Gardens, Edinburgh.
- GOODWYN : Colin C. ; Lensdene, Church Road, Hanwell, W.
- GRAY : Thomas Henry ; "Botfield," Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex.
- HACKETT : Wilfrid Blount ; Ivy Bank, Addiscombe Road, Croydon.
- HARDMAN : Adrian Thomas ; Northaw, near Potter's Bar.
- HARVEY : Herbert Tyrrel ; 53 Nelson Square, Blackfriars, London, S.E.
- HIGNETT : Hugh Napier ; Shandon, Hough Green, Chester.
- HOWARD : Frank Ernest ; 24 Polstead Road, Oxford.
- HOWES : Alexander James ; 85 Godolphin Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.
- HULBERT : Francis Seymour ; 50 Charlwood Street, S.W.
- HUNTER : James Alexander Mitchell ; 183 Preston New Road, Blackburn, Lancs.
- HUSTWAYTE : Richard Rayner ; 21 Watecombe Circus, Carrington, Nottingham.
- JACKSON : Burrough de Carle ; "Chelston," Overbury Avenue, Beckenham, Kent.
- JONES : Herbert ; 25 Wellington Road, Whalley Range, Manchester.
- KEITES : William Lawrence ; Guildford Road, Stoneygate, Leicester.
- KING : Cecil Frederic Ashfield ; "Whitecroft," Ashton Lane, Ashton-on-Mersey, Cheshire.
- KIRKPATRICK : Joseph Alexander Drummond ; "Cheyne," Roehampton, S.W.
- KNIGHT : Shirley ; 98 High Street, Colchester.
- KUHL : John Earnest ; 19 Brislee Avenue, Tynemouth.
- LAMB : Walter Herbert ; The Vicarage, Morston-on-Dove, Derby.
- LANCASTER : Claude ; 260, Alfreton Road, Nottingham.
- LAWRENCE : Julian Christian Victor ; "Gorse End," 3 Curzon Road, Muswell Hill, N.
- LEATHART : Julian Rudolph ; 33 Canterbury Road, Brixton, S.W.
- LENTON : Frederick James ; 18 High Street, Stamford, Lincolnshire.
- LIGHBODY : Thomas Henry ; 3 Newton Road, Risingholme Road, Wealdstone, Middlesex.
- LOFTHOUSE : Wallace George ; The Croft, Cartland Road, King's Heath, Birmingham.
- LOWCOCK : Edward Kay ; Woodlands, Settle, Yorks.
- MARSHALL : Percy Herbert ; 84 Bargates, Christchurch, Hants.
- MARTIN : William Herbert ; "Lindum," 25 Fairfield Road, East Croydon.
- MAXWELL : Arthur Edwin ; Bowdon College, Cheshire.
- MEADOWS : Frank Allan ; Arnold House School, South Shore, Blackpool.
- MENDHAM : Bernard John ; 18 Heathfield Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.
- MILNER : Arthur Charles ; 26 Rosemary Lane, Lincoln.
- MORLEY : William Brighten Rix ; 57 Christchurch Road, Norwich.
- NEWHAM : Theodore Nelson ; Rockholme, Hastings.
- NEWNUM : Eric George ; 23 Clarence Gate Gardens, Regent's Park, London, N.W.
- NEWTON : Cuthbert Edward ; 3 Shearwood Road, Glossop Road, Sheffield.
- OPENSHAW : Albert ; 337 Deane Road, Bolton, Lancashire.
- OTTEY : Raymond Gascoyne ; 70 Derby Street, Burton-on-Trent.
- OWEN : Albert Henry ; 71 Marlborough Road, Upper Holloway, N.
- PAGE : James ; 10 Clitheroe Road, Clapham, S.W.
- PATERSON : John Wilson ; Verbena Villa, 3 Sciennes Gardens, Edinburgh.
- PEART : William Bruce ; 10 Bruce Grove, Tottenham, N.
- PERKINS : Albert ; 1 Cumberland Road, Loughborough.
- PETERS : Kershaw ; 159 Boundaries Road, Bulham.
- ROBERTSON : Robert ; 3 Park Place, Lochee, Dundee, N.B.
- ROBINSON : Harold Graham ; 27 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.
- ROBINSON : John Charles ; Barn Street, Marlborough.
- ROEBUCK : Charles Charlesworth Varnon ; 16 Victoria Avenue, Prestatyn, North Wales.
- SAMPSON : Montague Percival ; 49 Harrington Street, Regent's Park, N.W.
- SCOTT : Theodore Gilbert ; Aspland House, Thorpe Hamlet, Norwich.
- SHIRLEY : Ralph Devereux ; Southbourne, Twyford, Winchester.
- SMITH : Henry ; 68 Bank Street, Rawtenstall, near Manchester.
- SMITH : John Mackie Coates ; 16 Vanbrugh Park, Blackheath, S.E.
- SQUIRES : George William ; c/o Mr. L. S. Nicholls, "Sunnyside," Marston Green, Birmingham.
- SUFFLING : Bernard Jethow ; 1 Portsdown Road, Maida Vale, London, W.
- TAYLOR : Harold Cutler ; Rosslyn House, Pinxton, Alfreton, Derbyshire.
- TAYLOR : Herbert Samuel ; 42 Montrose Avenue, West Kilburn, N.W.
- TAYLOR : John ; 201 Poolstock Lane, Wigan.
- TAYLOR : Tom Hugh ; The Grange, Brolton, S.O., Yorks.
- THORPE : Alexander ; "Glenbrook," West Malvern, Worcestershire.
- TROUP : Francis Gordon ; 26 Uxbridge Road, Ealing, W.
- TUTTON : Alwyne ; 49 Havelock Road, Gravesend, Kent.
- USSE : Jean François Théodore ; c/o R. Williams, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., 9 Cherif Pasha Street, Alexandria, Egypt.
- VANES : Robert Newton ; Leysian Hall, City Road, E.C.
- VEY : George, Jun. ; 48 Thornton Avenue, Chiswick, W.
- VOELKEL : William ; 21 Denton Terrace, Castleford, Yorks.
- WAITE : George William ; Greenbank, Hawcoat Lane, Barrow-in-Furness.
- WARNES : Claude Cornelius Tom ; 19 Marchmont Road, Edinburgh, N.B.
- WEEDON : Harry William ; The Hawthorns, Church Hill Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.
- WHITEHEAD : Henry Montague ; Holland House, Spring Grove, Isleworth.
- WIGGINS : John Stanley ; 3 Eaton Place, Brighton.
- WILLIAMS : Ebenezer Elias ; "Meriden," Market Street, Stourbridge.
- WILSON : Alexander ; 321 Mansfield Road, Carrington, Notts.
- WINDER : Francis Arnold ; Corn Exchange Chambers, Wharf Street, Sheffield.
- WYNNE : Thomas Stanley ; School House, Northop Hall, near Northop.
- YATES : Leonard ; Stepping Hill, Hazel Grove, near Stockport, Cheshire.

The Intermediate.

The Intermediate Examination, qualifying for registration as *Student R.I.B.A.*, was held in London and the undermentioned provincial centres on the 4th, 5th, 7th, and 8th November. One hundred and forty-six candidates were examined, with the following results :—

District	Number Examined	Passed	Relegated
London	92	39	53
Belfast	1	1	—
Bristol	18	4	14
Leeds	12	8	4
Manchester	17	6	11
Newcastle	6	4	2
	146	62	84

The successful candidates are as follows, the names being given in order of merit as placed by the Board of Examiners:—

SHAPLAND: Henry Percival [Probationer 1906]; 45 Canonbury Square, N.
 FARRAR: Joseph Henry [Probationer 1903]; 62 Avenue Hill, Harehills, Leeds.
 EDWARDS: Albert Lionel [Probationer 1906]; 26 Griffiths Road, Wimbledon, S.W.
 MENNIE: Frederick Edward [Probationer 1905]; 46 Harford Street, Mile End, E.
 BULLOCK: John Edgar [Probationer 1904]; Hillside, Walton Park, Clevedon, Somerset.
 SEDDON: Joseph [Probationer 1906]; 44 Langdale Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.
 COWPER: James Bertie Francis [Probationer 1906]; 73 High Street, C.-on-M., Manchester.
 HOOPER: Harold Ridley [Probationer 1905]; "Bury Lodge," St. Edmund's Road, Ipswich.
 FAIRWEATHER: John Matthew [Probationer 1904]; 7 Northumberland Road, Dublin.
 McCLINTON: Arthur Norman [Probationer 1907]; "Rosavill," Windsor Park, Belfast.
 WALLER: Arthur [Probationer 1905]; 879 Bolton Road, Bradford, Yorks.
 VANES: Robert Newton [Probationer 1907]; Leysian Hall, City Road, E.C.
 ATKEY: Reginald William [Probationer 1903]; 7 Madeira Avenue, Worthing.
 WILCOCKS: Conrad Birdwood [Probationer 1906]; Willstead, Matlock Road, Caversham, Oxon.
 SNIGER: William Henry [Probationer 1904]; 5 Royal Buildings, Penarth, S. Wales.
 PHILLIPS: Harold Graham [Probationer 1904]; 8 Riverdale Terrace, Richmond, Surrey.
 HALL: Edwin Stanley, M.A. Oxon. [Probationer 1905]; 54 Bedford Square, W.C.
 PACE: Charles Lancashire [Probationer 1904]; 16 Alexandra Road, Southport, Lancashire.
 TURNER: Horace George [Probationer 1901]; 22 Silverleigh Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.
 EDWARDS: Alfred Hewlett [Probationer 1901]; 183 Hinckley Road, Leicester.
 HOTZ: Roland [Probationer 1906]; 8 Southwick Street, Hyde Park, W.
 BEECH: Frederick William [Probationer 1903]; Lorne House, Burslem, Staffs.
 DAVIDSON: Charles Turnbull [Probationer 1907]; 4 Linden Gardens, Harton, S. Shields, co. Durham.
 WHITELEY: Charles Taylor [Probationer 1906]; 10 Hall Royd, Shipley, Yorks.
 SAGAR: William Henry [Probationer 1904]; Crescent Hotel, Ilkley.
 CLAPSON: Herbert William [Probationer 1902]; Church House, Tonbridge, Kent.
 WHITEHOUSE: Arthur Eli Mitchell [Probationer 1904]; 12 Gibson Road, Heaton Moor, Stockport.
 ALLEN: Albert George Westerman [Probationer 1904]; "Glenmaye," Roundhay, nr. Leeds.
 INGHAM: Lawrence William [Probationer 1905]; "Ivy Dene," Wentworth Road, Leicester.
 CONSTANTINE: Harry Courtenay [Probationer 1906]; 176 Castellain Mansions, Elgin Avenue, W.

DAWSON: William Frederick [Probationer 1904]; "Files-fold," Lidgett Lane, Gledhow, Leeds.
 IRVING: David Wishart [Probationer 1906]; 41 Nelson Street, Crewe.
 ASHTON: Arthur [Probationer 1900]; 75 Wellesley Road, Ilford.
 COLDWELL: Edward Smith [Probationer 1904]; 116 Chevening Road, Brondesbury, N.W.
 CORNWELL: Arthur Redfern [Probationer 1903]; 22 Argyle Square, W.C.
 COWLISHAW: Charles Gordon [Probationer 1902]; 2 Montague Street, Russell Square, W.C.
 CRAWSHAW: Tom Herbert [Probationer 1904]; Jordan House, Gawber Road, Barnsley.
 DEAN: William [Probationer 1905]; 5 Trafalgar Square, Chelsea, S.W.
 FRASER: Henry Hubert [Probationer 1902]; 6 Gordon Place, Kensington, W.
 FRAUNDORFER: Cyril Robert [Probationer 1907]; c/o G. A. T. Middleton, Esq., 19 Craven Street, Strand, W.C.
 FRAUNDORFER: Victor Anthony [Probationer 1907]; c/o G. A. T. Middleton, Esq., 19 Craven Street, Strand.
 GAUNT: Oliver [Probationer 1904]; 57 High Street, Camden Town, N.W.
 GORRINGE: Wilfred Stuart [Probationer 1903]; "Chyngton," Seaford, Sussex.
 GRISSELL: Francis [Probationer 1905]; 22 Horbury Crescent, Notting Hill Gate, W.
 HOLLAND: Percy Estcourt [Probationer 1904]; "The Gables," Bexley, Kent.
 HOWLETT: Francis Henry [Probationer 1906]; Holgate Lodge, Hemsworth, Wakefield.
 JENKINS: Herbert Lloyd [Probationer 1900]; 97 Breakspears Road, Brockley, S.E.
 KAUFMANN: Gordon B. [Probationer 1904]; Yokehurst, East Chillington, Sussex.
 KAULA: William [Probationer 1905]; 29 Wetherby Mansions, Earl's Court Square, S.W.
 McNICOL: John [Probationer 1903]; 8 Park Terrace, Stockton-on-Tees, co. Durham.
 PUTWAIN: William Stewart [Probationer 1905]; 128A Copleston Road, East Dulwich, S.E.
 PYWELL: William Jackson [Probationer 1906]; Cumberland House, Hanwell, W.
 SOLOMON: Henry [Probationer 1900]; 41 Bromwich Street, Bolton, Lancashire.
 SPENCER: Thomas [Probationer 1904]; Halebryce, Upper Park Fields, Putney, S.W.
 STABLER: Arthur William [Probationer 1904]; Shincliffe, nr. Durham.
 STEPHENS: William Leslie [Probationer 1903]; "The Lynes," Dobwalls, Liskeard, Cornwall.
 SWALES: Thomas Mason [Probationer 1903]; Ingram House, Stockwell, S.W.
 TEBBS: Charles Edward [Probationer]; Town Hall, Newport, Mon.
 THOMPSON: George Clifford [Probationer 1905]; Rothwell House, Rothwell Road, Gosforth.
 TURNER: Albert Isaac [Probationer 1904]; 74 Ripley Road, Seven Kings, Essex.
 WALKER: Marshall Eyre [Probationer 1900]; Broomlands, West Byfleet, Surrey.
 WICKS: Herbert Graham [Probationer 1904]; c/o W. Alex. Harvey, Esq., 5 Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.

Exemptions from the Intermediate.

The following candidates, who had satisfied the Board that they had attended with credit one or other of the architectural courses enumerated in the regulations [KALENDAR, p. 345], were exempted from sitting for the Examination, and have been registered as *Students R.I.B.A.*:—

ADAM: Alexander [*Probationer 1905*]; Churchill House, Paisley, N.B.
 BLACKFORD: Arthur George [*Probationer 1904*]; 12 King's Avenue, Ealing, W.
 DAVIS: Philip Wolf [*Probationer 1906*]; 7 Hyde Park Square, W.
 FULLEYLOVE: John Christopher Bradshaw [*Probationer 1907*]; 21 Church Row, Hampstead, N.W.
 GRANT: Thomas Francis Wiltshire [*Probationer 1902*]; Bronte Cottage, Southend Road, Hampstead, N.W.
 GROUND: John Kingston [*Probationer 1904*]; 3 Dents Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
 PECKHAM: Arthur Nyton [*Probationer 1905*]; 6 Smith Square, Westminster, S.W.
 ROWSE: Herbert James [*Probationer 1906*]; "Oakdene," Moor Lane, Crosby, near Liverpool.
 WIGHTMAN: Thomas Blair Moncrieff [*Probationer 1906*]; 20 Percy Street, Paisley Road, West Glasgow.

Final and Special.

The Final and Special Examinations, qualifying for candidature as *Associate R.I.B.A.*, were held in London from the 14th to the 22nd November. Of the ninety-nine candidates admitted, thirty-one passed, and the remaining sixty-eight were relegated. The passed candidates are as follows:—

BROWN RIGG: Annesley Harold [*Probationer 1903, Student 1905*]; 46 East Dulwich Grove, London, S.E.
 CONSTABLE: Vernon [*Probationer 1902, Student 1904*]; Ferndene Cottage, Cornhill Street, Glasgow.
 CRABB: Henry Ralph [*Probationer 1901, Student 1901*]; 110 Grosvenor Road, Harborne, Birmingham.
 CUBEY: Joseph Berkeley [*Probationer 1900, Student 1904*]; 25 Osborn Avenue, South Shields, Durham.
 DONALDSON: Frank [*Probationer 1904, Student 1905*]; Bedford Lodge, Bishop Auckland.
 EDWARDS: Arthur Cecil Morris [*Probationer 1901, Student 1903*]; Bank House, Church Hill, Beckenham.
 FARMER: James Westbrook [*Probationer 1899, Student 1903*]; 69 Pulteney Road, South Woodford, Essex.
 GOULD: George Harry Bertram [*Probationer 1900, Student 1904*]; 46 Bolton Lane, Ipswich.
 HANTON: Peter Kydd [*Probationer 1905, Student 1906*]; 45 Lincoln Road, East Finchley, N.
 HARLOCK: Edward Harold Waldegrave [*Special Examination*]; Lamorna, Cleveland Road, Ealing, W.
 HARRISSON: John Anstice [*Special Examination*]; 41 North John Street, Liverpool.
 HEALEY: Alfred John [*Probationer 1900, Student 1904*]; 70 Regent's Park Road, London, N.W.
 HICKS: Henry Leicester [*Probationer 1902, Student 1905*]; 3 Roseworth Villas, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 JONES: Francis Henry [*Special Examination*]; Hampden Residential Club, St. Pancras, N.W.
 MOSS: Charles Percy [*Probationer 1897, Student 1901*]; 58 Ashley Road, Crouch Hill, N.
 MOULD: Stuart Mill [*Special Examination; Probationer 1894, Student, 1897*]; 100 Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 PEARSON: Arnold [*Probationer 1901, Student 1903*]; 14 Lewin Road, Streatham, S.W.
 PINSENT: Cecil Ross [*Probationer 1901, Student 1903*]; 16 Mansfield Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.
 PURSGLOVE: Archibald [*Probationer 1901, Student 1904*]; Frewland Avenue, Bramhall Lane, Davenport, near Stockport.
 RITCHIE-FALLON: Walter Adolphus [*Probationer 1906, Student 1907*]; 52 Beresford Road, Canonbury, N.
 STAHL: Max Edward [*Probationer 1903, Student 1904*]; Westfield, Uphill, Weston-super-Mare.

SULLIVAN: Leo Sylvester [*Special Examination; Probationer 1898, Student 1903*]; Embankment Chambers, Villiers Street, W.C.
 TAYLOR: Joseph Henry [*Probationer 1899, Student 1901*]; 17 Albert Bridge Road, London, S.W.
 TRENCH: Gilbert Mackenzie [*Probationer 1901, Student 1904*]; 50 Marmora Road, Honor Oak, S.E.
 TREVITHICK: Cecil [*Special Examination*]; 8 De Crespigny Park, Denmark Hill, London, S.E.
 VENNING: Harry John [*Special Examination*]; 19 Hanover Square, W.
 WARREN: Percy Francis [*Probationer 1901, Student 1904*]; Morton Lodge, Alexandra Road, Wrexham.
 WELCH: Roland [*Special Examination*]; 33 Cleveland Road, South Woodford, Essex.
 WILLS: Gerald Berkeley [*Probationer 1902, Student 1905*]; 7 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
 WOODWARD: Charles [*Probationer 1897, Student 1899*]; 10 Church Row, Hampstead, N.W.
 WREN: Edward Lancelot [*Probationer 1901, Student 1904*]; Bromsgrove Guild, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire.

The following table shows the number of failures among the sixty-eight relegated candidates in each branch of the Final Examination:—

I. Design	38
II. Mouldings and Ornaments	50
III. Building Materials	22
IV. Principles of Hygiene	20
V. Specifications	40
VI. Construction, Foundations, &c.	32
VII. Construction, Iron and Steel, &c.	19

The Ashpitel Prize.

On the recommendation of the Board of Examiners the Council have awarded the Ashpitel Prize for 1907 to Mr. John Clifford Procter [A.], of Benrhydding, Yorks.

Colonial Examinations.

The following candidates, who had been exempted from the Preliminary Examination by the New South Wales Institute of Architects, have been registered as *Probationers R.I.B.A.*:—

GREENWELL: Carlyle; c/o Messrs. Kent & Budden, 129 Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.
 HARRIS: Royston John Keith; 1 Merchant Street, Stanmore, Sydney, N.S.W.
 WILSON: Ronald Martin; c/o Alex. B. Wilson, Esq. [A.], Queen Street, Brisbane, Queensland.

Crosby Hall.

The Provisional Committee for the Preservation of Crosby Hall issued a report on the 22nd ult., recapitulating in detail the steps taken to preserve the Hall since it first became known that the site had been acquired by the Chartered Bank of India and that it was proposed to demolish the building. The history of the movement has been closely followed in the *JOURNAL*, and it remains now to show the present position of affairs. In response

to the Committee's appeal for public support, £50,000 out of the £120,000 required had been subscribed or guaranteed up to the 14th November. The Lord Mayor had expressed his willingness to call a meeting of the public at the Guildhall in the following week with a view to raising the remainder of the sum required, and the Directors of the Bank had been asked to stay their hands until the result of that meeting could be ascertained. This, the report states, the Directors declined to do, in the absence of the stipulated guarantee fund. They had also persistently declined to discuss the one condition insisted on by the Committee—viz. the question of the value of the additional area and more important site they were to receive in exchange for the Crosby Hall site and building. In these circumstances the Committee state that they had no alternative but to report the failure of their efforts to give effect to the public wish that the historic old building should be preserved.

The Local Government, Records, and Museums Committee of the London County Council have since taken the matter up, and the scheme they proposed was moved for adoption at last Tuesday's meeting of the County Council—viz. "That, in view of the imminent risk of Crosby Hall being destroyed unless immediate action is taken, the Local Government, Records, and Museums Committee be authorised to ascertain whether the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China would sell to the Council the site they have purchased, which includes Crosby Hall, and whether the Crosby Hall Preservation Committee would be prepared to hand over to the Council the amount subscribed or promised by the public; and that the Local Government, Records, and Museums Committee do report whether on these lines suitable arrangements can be made to meet the requirements of the Bank and at the same time avoid the destruction of the Hall." The scheme was opposed, however, on the ground that the Council would have to find a large amount of capital which would have to be borrowed in an unfavourable market, and the following amendment was carried by 57 votes to 49: That the recommendation should be altered to the effect that the Committee should be empowered to confer with the City Corporation, the Bank authorities, and the Crosby Hall Preservation Committee with a view to ascertaining whether it was possible to make arrangements either to preserve the Hall on its present site or to take it down and re-erect it or any part of it on another site to which the public could have access, but upon the understanding that there should be no charge upon the county rate.

The most one can hope for now is that the Bank Directors may see their way to making use of the building for the purposes of their business. Should the County Council Committee succeed in bringing this about, both they and the Bank Directors will have done good public service.

The late William Alexander Longmore [F.]

Mr. W. A. Longmore, *Fellow*, elected 1892, died on the 18th ult., aged eighty-three. The following particulars of his career have been kindly contributed by Mr. E. A. Young [A.].

William Alexander Longmore was the son of Dr. Longmore, of Carpenters Park, near Watford; and a nephew of Tom Hood, the poet and humorist. He was educated privately at Wanstead, and afterwards at King's College, London. He served his articles with the late Mr. H. Case, of Oxford, who was associated with Prof. Cockerell at the time in the erection of the Art Galleries for the University. Returning to London he entered the office of Mr. W. Grellier, and afterwards of Sir William Tite, then busy on the drawings for the rebuilding of the Royal Exchange.

He was for some time subsequently principal assistant to the late Mr. L. Vulliamy, then engaged upon Dorchester House, Park Lane, and other large mansions in various parts of the country, Westonbirt and Seaham Hall, &c.

Mr. Longmore commenced practice some forty-five years ago in Whitechapel, at No. 9, Great Alie Street, then a very different neighbourhood from what it is to-day. Rapidly becoming well known, he was responsible for many commercial and other buildings in the changing district. He was for some years architect to the Whitechapel Board of Guardians, the Beaumont Trustees, and, on the introduction of the Education Act, to the Walthamstow School Board. He practically retired from active work about seven years ago, but continued a constant attendant at the meetings of the Institute until a year ago.

Mr. Longmore's chief buildings were the many large schools resulting from the remarkable growth of Walthamstow during the years 1880-1900. The villas on the Prospect Hill Estate were also mostly from his designs. In London, amongst other buildings in the East End, the Public Dispensary, Leman Street, designed in the "correct" Italian of the time, best shows the deceased architect's skill.

Being a devoted archaeologist and a great collector of objects of interest he was well known in literary and scientific circles in East London, and was member of the Natural History, Microscopical, Literary, Photographic, and other societies at Walthamstow. He was for many years member of the Local Board. Another branch of the public service claimed much of his time, he having served in the Honourable Artillery Company for fifty-four years.

The Plenum System of Heating and Ventilating.

The City Lands Committee, in consequence of complaints to the effect that the courts and corridors of the new Sessions House in the Old Bailey are draughty and insufficiently warmed,

have issued the following memorandum:—"It has been pointed out to the City Lands Committee that the efficiency of the 'Plenum' system of heating and ventilating—installed in this building at great expense, and after considerable inquiry—is seriously impaired by the opening of windows. Enormous volumes of warmed and purified air have been allowed to escape in this way, and the interference with regular currents of air, flowing through the ducts, has resulted in a disorganisation of the system not confined merely to the rooms where windows have been opened. It is very desirable that a condition of things calculated to insure the best possible results from the system should be maintained throughout the building, and, in the interests of all concerned, the committee ask that the closing of windows—one of the essential principles—may be rigorously observed."

REVIEWS.

SCIENTIFIC VENTILATION.

Air Currents and the Laws of Ventilation. By W. N. Shaw, D.Sc., F.R.S. Price 3s. net. [Cambridge: University Press.]

All who are interested in the subject of ventilation—and who should not be?—must welcome any treatise dealing with the subject on scientific lines. Mr. Shaw's endeavour to draw an analogy between the laws regulating the distribution of electrical energy and those regulating air currents within buildings is at least ingenious, and cannot fail to be instructive.

So far as the general principles set forth and the laws evolved are concerned, acceptance may be conceded, because practical experience demonstrates that such laws exist and have to be reckoned with.

Perhaps the most important paragraph in the book is given on page 13—viz. "Neglect of these laws of numerical relation accounts in great measure for the failure of ventilating appliances." Consequently the more closely such laws are studied and respected, the less frequently should failure occur on the score of inadequate change of air; but it must still be recognised that, in addition to such laws, many physical requirements must be observed, appreciated, and provided for if efficient ventilation within buildings is to be secured.

This phase of the subject is dismissed somewhat summarily by the author, apparently in consequence of its complexity.

The law of convection is enlarged upon, while those of condensation and evaporation, which exercise considerable influence upon the purification or deterioration of air employed for ventilation, are practically ignored.

It is noted (page 2) that air volume and weight differ in a ventilating circuit, but probable varying degrees of contamination are not alluded to; and,

as regards comfortable ventilation, a statement (page 4) that "the resulting products of combustion do not differ seriously from that of the original oxygen" may certainly be questioned.

Some confusion of perception exists when drawing a distinction (page 5) between "so-called 'natural' and other sources of power for ventilation, when classing heat as 'natural,' provided it 'costs nothing to maintain or' is a by-product of some other process."

Discussing experiments on the flow of air up chimneys, it is stated (page 18): "The windows and doors were kept open in order that none of the heat should be used up in drawing the air through the chinks." This implies that a suctional influence is developed in flues, whereas the scientific effect is that warmer air therein is propelled upwards by cooler air around being drawn down by the force of gravitation.

A similar slip appears at pages 83-84, the vacuum system by mechanical means being likened to the action of an open fire.

So important to a clear understanding of ventilating possibilities is the fact that when a fire is lighted at the base of a flue the warmed air within it is propelled upward by cooler air outside falling by gravitation, and exercising pressure upon all openings giving access to the flue, that it is hoped Mr. Shaw will revise those portions of his book which are not in harmony with so evident a scientific fact; also that he may, on further consideration, modify his views on what he terms (page 84) "the zero potential system," i.e. the employment of motive power for both inlets and outlets, because in practice the advantages he claims for it, that no interference with the action of the fans would be produced by the opening of doors or windows, is very questionable, and the application of force to both ends of a circuit can scarcely be reconciled by the analogy of electrical energy.

A correction is required (page 84) in reference to a diagram: fig. 33 should be fig. 34.

Mr. Shaw's "conclusions" are so inconclusive as to leave the practical application of the laws he advances of little effect in cases where provision for ventilation has been insufficient, and his explanation of what he calls a paradox (preface, page ix) only leaves confusion worse confounded. The statement is: "If complaint is made of draught the proper remedy may be to supply more air—perhaps a little warmer—not less air, a little colder, or of the same temperature." There is evidence of uncertainty on the point; but is there any paradox at all, or are the premisses at fault?

Draughts are generally due to excessive velocity of air, moving either as a compact body or in narrower streams: therefore, in order that discomfort to occupants of an apartment may be lessened, the air-flow must either be reduced or the inlets and outlets must be altered or arranged so that the

streams of air may be deflected and, if possible, more generally diffused.

Force exercised by the cut of a whip causes a degree of pain because it is concentrated upon a small area, but an equal force might not be unpleasantly felt if it were distributed over the whole or a much larger portion of the body. The same principle applies to what should be done to lessen or obviate draughts of air travelling at high velocity but of comparatively small volume.

On a previous occasion I had the pleasure, as I now have, of congratulating Mr. Shaw on his scientific investigations on the subject of ventilation. My only regret is that the practical applications of the principles he demonstrates are not set forth with equally convincing effect.

WILLIAM HENMAN [F.].

EARLY BRICKS.

I do not think the following has been noted: it is from the new volume of the Patent Rolls, 1436-1444.

Page 145. 10th Oct. 1437 (16 Hen. VI.) at Sheen Manor: "Appointment of William Weysy* 'brikemaker,' king's serjeant, in order to speed the work on the king's manors at Shene and elsewhere, to search for earth suitable for making the tiles (*tegulas*) called 'brike,' and arrange with the land owner to dig such earth and make such tiles: also to take sufficient carriage for the same and the requisite labourers, iron, timber, roofing-tiles, lead, stone, lathes, lime, coal, firewood, and other necessities for making such 'brike' and carrying on the said work."

Some authorities have endeavoured to persuade us that all bricks of this date were imported. On page 265 is mention of tylers for the King's manor of Haveryng atte Bourne, and at page 530 (1441) mention of the new bell tower at Fulham and the bringing of stone from the quarries at Maydeston, with the names of the masons, Richard Garald and Peter Chapell. On page 336 (1440) is mention of John Hunden, citizen of London, and "organmaker," creditor of a "bocher" of Northampton for £10. On page 325, John Marys of Stokecursy, co. Somerset, is described as "fre-mason."

RALPH NEVILL, F.S.A.

* On page 495. William Veysy and another, for good service done to the King are granted the correction, search and survey of all "berebrewers" in the realm of England. This mention of beer brewers considerably antedates the time generally assigned for the introduction of beer into England.—R. N.

ALLIED SOCIETIES.

THE NORTHERN ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Arthur B. Plummer [F.], President of the Northern Architectural Association, delivered the Inaugural Address of the Session at Newcastle-upon-Tyne on 13th November. Mr. Plummer referred to the fact that he had been Hon. Secretary of the Association for fourteen years, and briefly compared its position at the commencement and termination of that period. At the end of 1892 the total membership of the Association was 94, at the commencement of the present year it was 250, and according to the Institute KALENDAR theirs was now nearly the largest Society allied to the Institute. Principally by the generosity of Mr. Glover the Association was now in possession of its own instead of hired premises. In addition, it possessed a valuable and growing library, a certain amount of furniture, and, above all, Mr. Glover's gift of £1,500 Consols. Referring to the question of the registration of architects, Mr. Plummer said that, till such time as registration was obtained (he hoped under the auspices of the Royal Institute of British Architects), he should continue of opinion that the Institute should take the Provincial Architectural Societies into closer alliance. He thought every Allied Society should be represented *ex officio* on the Institute Council by their President. There need be no anticipation that Provincial Presidents would attend the Council meetings in such numbers as to overrule the work of the London representatives. He should like to think that there was apparently no desire to keep any of them at a distance. He believed they had not made the advance they should have done in the matter of the registration of architects, because the public had not yet realised the importance of the question, and did not know how nearly it concerned them. Hitherto, the subject had been discussed only by members of the profession. The public now realised, as they did not at one time, how important it was that members of the medical and legal and other professions should be legally qualified men. He did not think the great majority of people were capable of judging whether buildings were the work of able or inferior men. It was nevertheless important that architects should be qualified and determined to carry out good work, without altogether disobeying their clients' demands as regards matters of detail. If an artist painted an inferior picture, one need not hang it before one's eyes continually. If an architect or someone who undertook to do architect's work was responsible for designing a building with bad outline and detail in an important position, the public were unable to avoid seeing it, and, consciously or unconsciously, they were injured by doing so. Apart from the art view of the question, the structural stability of buildings should be realised

to be a matter of importance to the public, and under this head also they need to be taught how vital it was that only qualified men should be allowed to call themselves architects. The best of architects was liable to make mistakes and miscalculations, and the possibilities of mishap were many times increased when unqualified men were allowed to act as architects. The public realised that it was important that sanitary details should be understood, and were also showing a desire to have artistic buildings, though, he feared, often at too little expense to themselves. This knowledge might lead them ultimately to demand that architects should be legally qualified to erect buildings structurally and in every way good. Even if the buildings were not of a costly character, they might be good as regards outline and grouping, and especially sky-line. The public may learn to know that a building may be architecturally and structurally good, even though it be unobtrusive. He did not think that the registration and legal qualification of architects would make architecture less of a fine art, nor would it make the ability of some men less pronounced. It would give architects more responsibility and a more definite legal position, and they would get a better educated class of men, who would be accorded a higher status. It would also unify the profession, which was at present somewhat divided, by members of the profession being connected with various architectural societies likely to become more or less important, and perhaps also less in harmony with each other. Such unification would enable them to take united action against various forms of injustice. For example, they could take some united action as to the number of articulated pupils architects should be allowed to take, as was the case with the legal profession. He did not believe in municipalities and district councils or their officials taking into their own hands work that as a rule could be much better done by ratepayers, whether professional men or tradesmen. If the profession were to be unified by registration and compulsory qualification, then united action could be taken to have it made illegal for a district council, &c., to give a surveyor, sanitary inspector, clerk of works, or such like official too small a salary and allow him to increase it by practising as an architect (whether qualified or not) in the district where he should only be acting in an administrative and advisory capacity. The public were led to believe that it was policy for such an official to act for them in preparing their plans, believing that he could not advise work to be rejected that he had himself prepared. This course was really not to the advantage of the public, though they might think that a smaller salary was being paid by the ratepayers. If there was not enough work in one district to pay the proper salary of such an official, let him act for two or more adjoining districts, or make up his extra salary in some

other way. Several years ago it was decided that the London district surveyors should be appointed with the understanding that they were not to engage in private practice as architects, and in their case they were proved by examination to be qualified men. This regulation was even more necessary in the provinces in the case of unqualified and qualified men. Was it good for architecture that even capable architects should find more and more of the important architectural works being taken into the hands of corporations, and that they must, therefore, become officials of corporate bodies? Was it to the advantage of a nation or a town that their work should be undertaken in many cases by one man, who could not be an expert in all branches, and who in some cases produced a more or less similar class of design for all the municipal buildings of a city? When there was too much work to be done he had to get through it somehow, by an increase of staff and by delegating his work to others. When there was too little work a large staff had to be dismissed, or the ratepayers had unknowingly to keep them on, doing little or no work, or else work had to be created before it was necessary and to be paid for at the ratepayers' expense. In the case of corporate bodies selecting in the interests of the ratepayers the best architect for each class of work, they were not causing any one man to undertake more than was possible. When the work was finished the ratepayers had no longer to pay for the up-keep of an office and staff, and the work, he thought, would be better done and at less cost. In most cases the officials of corporate bodies made use of a larger staff of architectural assistants than practising architects would find necessary for similar work. Architects had no occasion to be ashamed of their profession when they looked at schemes for street improvements and monuments carried out under architectural advice and supervision, and compared such work with similar undertakings carried out in a piecemeal and haphazard manner without the advice of capable architects. It was complained that we did not improve upon the architecture of the Greeks and Romans and the builders of mediæval times; they, it was said, built structures that would last for ages. His reply to that was that when anything in nature or art had reached perfection, to endeavour to improve it might be useless. In olden times men also constructed buildings that would not last for ages, but naturally we had no remains of their jerry-building work. Architects of the present day were erecting structures that would last as long as any buildings ever yet constructed. The endeavour to improve upon good architecture by the invention of entirely new art and by being original at any cost might attract the attention of the multitude and put money into the architect's pockets, but would not succeed in obtaining

lasting respect and success. Referring to some unpleasant experiences he had had through the action of honorary architects of Societies who make grants in connection with church buildings, Mr. Plummer suggested that honorary architects should sign their names to their reports, and that the secretary of the Society they were acting for should send out with the copy of their remarks a copy of their signatures. Touching the educational work of the Association, Mr. Plummer said he was inclined to think that they should do good work if they sent a deputation to examine architectural educational work in connection with one or two successful architectural Societies and centres, and report the result to the Council. They could then hold a conference with their students, to discuss how they could best help them, upon similar or other lines, as they might be prepared to support. He regretted that, though many of the sketches submitted for their prizes were of an architectural character, they were not, however, sufficiently practical and detailed, though most artistic. More lasting good would result if small-scale sketches were accompanied by enlarged sketches of details and of mouldings by those students who do not make measured drawings. Many students devoted themselves entirely to sketching and comparatively few made measured drawings. Both, however, should be attended to. The Association could do useful work by arranging foreign sketching tours, say, to begin with, in alternate years. If they could not do this as an Association, perhaps they could aid and encourage some one suitable to make the necessary arrangements under their auspices. Should the Council be of opinion that they would thus be promoting the educational work of the Association, a grant might be made, perhaps in the first instance from the Glover Fund, for a conductor's fee. A few tours abroad were of great value to architects and architectural students, and did not cause their own excellent mediæval and subsequent and modern work to be less appreciated. Touring in and from Belgium as a centre was as cheap as travelling in their own country, or even cheaper if properly arranged. He was quite aware that their Association had reached a stage somewhat difficult to manage. It required that attention should be given to the needs of both its senior and junior members, and it was not easy successfully to give combined attention to both. He hoped, however, that the seniors and juniors would continue to be loyal to each other for their own sakes and for the sake of the Association, and that they would all take an active personal interest and as far as possible attend their various meetings. Till such time as they were strong enough to have a paid lecturer and class fees, he would suggest that a few further regular classes should be started. The most likely to succeed

would be, first, a class to teach painting in water-colours, principally as it would be of value to architectural students; secondly, a class to teach land surveying and levelling, &c. Several years ago, and near the termination of Mr. White's period as Secretary of the R.I.B.A., he had written to him suggesting that the R.I.B.A. Council should employ a qualified lecturer to tour the provinces and give lectures on the subjects of the R.I.B.A. Examinations. Owing to Mr. White's death, the letter received little attention beyond acknowledgment. Some years later, Mr. John Slater, member of the R.I.B.A. Council, told him he thought the suggestion was worth consideration, and he therefore kindly drew the Council's attention to the matter and a committee was appointed to consider the question. As a result the various Allied Societies were written to and asked if they would contribute towards the cost of courses of lectures. It was found, however, that there was not sufficient response to make it clear that financially and otherwise it would be a success. He wished the Institute had not expected this proposal to be a guaranteed success in advance. If a commencement had been made it would in time have become a success. Before concluding Mr. Plummer commended the Architects' Benevolent Society as deserving the increased aid of the Association as a Society, and also from its various members.

SHEFFIELD SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS.

At the University of Sheffield a department of Architecture has been founded, with Mr. W. S. Purchon as lecturer, at the desire of the Sheffield Society of Architects and Surveyors, who will be associated with the council and the senate of the University in its management. The department is instituted to provide: first, a systematic course of training for students wishing to become architects, to be taken by them before entering an architect's office, though not necessarily before they are articulated; and, secondly, an advanced and continuous course of study for students during their pupilage, and also when they become qualified assistants. Either course will be open to those who are already in architects' offices. The courses are adapted to the requirements of the examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects. The University will grant certificates to students who pass its examinations. The lecturer will be assisted in the work and supervision of the Advanced course by leading members of the architectural profession in the city. In addition to access to the University library, students will have the use of the library of the Sheffield Society of Architects and Surveyors, which will be kept in the architectural room.

